



# GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1832.

## PEOPLE'S TICKET.

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

### 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. NEELY, of Gibson.

### JACKSON TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

For Vice President.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

### ELECTORS.

GEORGE EGOON,  
JAMES BLAKE,  
ARTHUR PATTERSON,  
NATHAN B. PALMER,  
MARK CRUME,  
THOMAS GIVENS,  
A. S. BURNETT,  
W. ARMSPRONG,  
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 the 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 county faithfully last year, and his reelection 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 a good, 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" have no means untied to delude and bewilder the understanding of their readers. Mr. Penn in his advertisement has alluded 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.

MESSENGERS 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 inasmuch 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 overrules 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—withdraw 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 neighbors 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 almost literally cut off. Look around at the present time, and see your prospects generally, 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 institutions; 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 currency in former times? Do you remember it? You ought to, and if you do, you recollect difficulty, and above all, the temptations 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 situations 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 parties 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 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.

MESSENGERS 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 appointing a Committee to wait upon the President, and request him, by proclamation to appoint a day of fasting and prayer, to the Deity, to avert the scourge of the Cholera, was defeated in the House of Representatives by the efforts of President Jackson's supporters. It was resisted as unconstitutional, and finally amended so as to appoint the day, in the resolution 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 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 resolution; and they finally succeeded in defeating it. What do the religious part of the community think of such a proceeding?

The assumption that such a proceeding would be a violation of the constitution, is another evidence of the rash presumption and self sufficiency of President Jackson and of his advisers of the Van Buren school. It is another instance too, of the contempt and disrespect they evince for the acts of former Presidents and former Congresses. And is it not the very acme of presumption for President Jackson, Martin Van Buren, and Amos Kendall & Co to take upon them to condemn the acts of James Madison and his cabinet, and of Congress during his Presidency?

On the 9th of July, 1812, President Madison issued a proclamation appointing the 3d Thursday of August a day of public humiliation and prayer, upon account of the calamities of war. This proclamation is countersigned by J. Monroe Secretary of State. It was issued in compliance with a joint resolution of the two houses of Congress, subscribed H. Clay Speaker of the House, W. H. Crawford, President pro tempore of the Senate.

On the 23d day of July 1813, President Madison, upon the like request issued a proclamation of similar import, appointing the second Thursday of September for the same purpose. On the 4th of March, 1815, President Madison again issued a proclamation at the request of both Houses of Congress, appointing the second Thursday of April "a day of thanksgiving and of devout acknowledgments to Almighty God for his great goodness manifested in restoring the blessing of peace."

President Washington issued such a proclamation—so did the elder Adams; both at the request of Congress. And now President Jackson has discovered that all this was improper and unconstitutional! Martin Van Buren, with the presumption of Uzzah, tells him so, and with the same presumption, he puts forth his hand to stay a national approach to the throne of Grace in humiliation and prayer, and a majority in the House of representatives obey his behest! There is enough of national humiliation in this to cover the land with sackcloth and ashes.

The Editor of the Richmond Whig has made acquaintance with some "dainty Ariel" at Washington, who reveals to him secrets worth knowing. The following is from the last number of his paper:

#### OBSERVE THE PREDICTION!!

Van Buren will, in a short time, be withdrawn as the candidate of the republican party for the Vice Presidency! He will re-enter the Department of State if Jackson is re-elected, and Livingston go to France! He will avail himself of the opportunity of the necessity which drives him to retire as a Candidate for the Vice Presidency, to claim new admiration for his disinterestedness, to make an appeal to popular sympathy on account of the persecution he has undergone, and to celebrate in strains of adulation the "golden era" of Jackson's administration! It will throw its weight into the scale of Wilkins, for the purpose of re-attaching Pennsylvania to the fortunes of Jackson!

Let others speculate upon the consequences of these movements, and infer the extent of the alarm which is about to produce them. We predict their occurrence in a brief space!

We believe the Editor of the Whig to be well informed.

#### MORE EXECUTIVE DESPOTISM.

Were it not, that no act of President Jackson can surprise us, we should be astonished at what he has just perpetrated.

The public will recollect, that the U. S. Senate, during the session of 1830—31 passed a resolution by a vote of 22 to 10, "that it was inexpedient to appoint a citizen of any one State to an office in another State in which such citizen does not reside." Notwithstanding this expressed opinion of the President's constitutional advisers, he in the early part of the late session of Congress, nominated Samuel Gwin, of Washington city, a Register of a land office in Mississippi. As was to have been expected, the Senate rejected the nomination by a very decisive majority. With this the President was not satisfied; and report says, that his feelings found utterance in the most violent and indecorous language. Thus matters rested till the last week of the session, when trusting that the Senate would no longer dare to prove refractory, he again sent the nomination of Mr. Gwin to that body. On the last night's sitting, Messrs. Webster, Holmes, Sprague and other members of the opposition, having gone home, a friend of the President made an effort to get the nomination taken up and acted on. This attempt was received with such indignation by almost the whole Senate without distinction of party, that the mover was compelled to withdraw his motion and the re-nomination was thus finally rejected. On the following day the Senate adjourned. What next? Only eight days afterwards, the annexed announcement appeared in the government paper:

#### Appointment by the President.

Samuel Gwin to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Land sub-

ject to sale at Mount Sales in the State of Mississippi.

If such conduct do not awaken a spirit of indignation from one end of the Union to the other, then indeed the American people deserve to be slaves—the veriest hewers of wood and drawers of water for a Turkish Despot. Their President spurns them and openly sets their laws at naught. In direct violation of the constitution, which requires, that his nominations in order to be valid, shall have the consent of the Senate, he dares to make an appointment, not only without the consent of that body, but in open defiance of its repeated decisions. The National Intelligencer well remarks: "The principle of the Vetos is arbitrary enough; but this last arrogation of power caps the climax of Executive usurpation. Let the worshippers of the Conqueror of Conquerors get up public meetings every where to applaud this new display of 'more than Roman virtue' in him who, as they impudently say, has filled the measure of his country's glory." It is fully as worthy of all the adulation they can pour upon it as his nullification, in succession, of three important bills passed by large majorities in Congress and undoubtedly approved by a large majority of the people."

Louisville Jour

### THE MAILS.

It is unpleasant to us to be compelled to notice the irregularities of the mails as often as our duty to ourselves and our patrons requires that we should especially when we know that all we can say will be unavailing. When men are placed in the Post Office solely on the ground of their predilections for the men at present in power, when they know that their continuance in office depends upon their strict adherence to those who placed them there, and upon their continuance in power, we cannot expect that any thing we can say would stimulate them to a faithful discharge of their duty, or to pay any attention to law or the oath they take to discharge their duty according to law.

Every complaint we utter on account of the irregularity in the transmission of our papers, we are well aware is considered as a proof by the present head of the Post Office Department, that his deputies act fully up to what their allegiance to him and his master requires.

We have complaints from various quarters, of delays and irregularities in the reception of our papers, which we shall perhaps, notice hereafter. We repeat it, however, that we do not believe any thing we can say will have any effect in the way of removing the evil so frequently and so justly complained of; but rather have a tendency to endeavor those who are guilty more closely to the head of the Post Office Department. The paramount duty they owe the Administration, is to distribute with all possible despatch, the thousands and ten of thousands of extra Globes that are now finding their way into "every neighborhood in the Union," and which it is peculiarly desirable, should be circulated through all Kentucky." To enable them to discharge this duty it may be necessary that our papers and all other that oppose the administration, should be aside, to be sent on at more convenient time.—Lex. Observer.

### CHOLERA.

The number of new cases in New York from 11 o'clock on the 17, to 10 o'clock on the 18th, was 138; number of deaths 72. At 12 o'clock on the 19th, the number of new cases was 202; number of deaths 82.—Louisville Journal.

### CHOLERA.

The number of new cases in New York on the 21st, was 311; number of deaths 104. Interments for twenty-four hours ending

Monday	8 A. M. about	90
Tuesday	"	134
Wednesday	"	125
Thursday	"	129
Friday	"	143
Saturday	"	140

Total in six days, 785  
Louisville Journal.

### THE VETO FOR SALE IN OPEN MARKET.

A large bundle of vetoes was spilt from a Mail Stage overburthened with such trumpery, and picked up as a treasure by a negro market gardener; he exposed them for sale together with his cabbages, radishes, turnips, potatoes, &c.; but alas, there was such a dearth of taste for such indigestible productions among our citizens that he found considerable a radish, or a cucumber, more saleable than a Veto, and eventually offered his whole stock of Jackson wisdom for nine pence.—L.B.

Thursday last was observed in this vicinity by a majority of our citizens as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer.—Most of the churches were opened—large proportion of the stores were closed—and the quiet and cessation from toil, which characterized the city, were in proper accordance with the objects to which the day was appropriated. We trust there are none so callous to the mercies of Providence as not to feel grateful for the blessings of health which our citizens so generally enjoy, especially at time when our neighbors are suffering so bitterly under the penalties of a dreadful pestilence. Sincerely and deeply must we condole with them, and trust that they have passed through the severest of the ordeal to which, by the dispensations of an all wise Providence, they have been submitted.—Bicknell's Reporter.