



GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 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,
ABEL 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 BOON,
JAMES BLAKE,
ARTHUR PATTERSON,
NATHAN B. PALMER,
MARK CRUME,
THOMAS GIVENS,
A. S. BURNETT,
W. AEMS RONG,
JOHN KETCHAM.

CALUMNY REFUTED! AND PERSECUTION PROVED!!!

An article bearing this caption appears in the Indiana Democrat of the 10th inst. charging Major Whitlock, late Receiver of public moneys at Crawfordsville, with persecution, slander, &c. because forsooth as a good citizen he with others, attempted to investigate the official conduct of Doctor Canby his successor in office, against whom charges of mal conduct had been made. The writer for the Democrat says:—

"Upon these seemingly well substantiated facts, the Secretary of the Treasury forthwith directed the District Attorney, aided by the Marshal, to take the most rigorous steps for an investigation of the matter, which direction was promptly obeyed, and an examination held, at which the informant and his witnesses met the accused face to face. All the evidence which could be adduced was taken, even heresy evidence, and the books and papers of the office investigated. The whole examination was conducted in a public manner, the witnesses were sworn and the testimony committed to record, and subjected to public inspection;—when, not a single charge of mal conduct was sustained, no defalcation existed, and not a shade of dishonor could be made to rest upon the character of Dr. Canby!"

The Editor of the Crawfordsville Record thus remarks on the above, and as he was on the spot it must be presumed his Statement is correct.

"The Democrat from which the above is taken, has not come to this office before, for about a month. And we may draw the very natural inference that this number has been sent us for the purpose of being noticed. If the editor expects by drawing us into a dispute about the subject matter of the above article, to create disturbance between us and some of the citizens of this town, and thereby add something to his own pecuniary interests, in the way of patronage, we hope he may be sadly disappointed. Therefore let it be distinctly understood, that our notice of this matter is for the special benefit of the writer of the above and not to wound the feelings of any of our fellow citizens.

We have no disposition to comment upon the investigation of which the Democrat gives so glowing a description. We wish not to interfere at all any further than to correct a few gratuitous falsehoods, to which the editor of the Democrat has given publicity. We will not say he has made them. This can hardly be supposed, as he was not present at the investigation, and of course has derived all his knowledge about it from hearsay. The first error is that the District Attorney was assisted by the Marshal, and before a crowded house, that he was a Jacksonian! It is true the Marshal of the State has been in town—and was here we believe about the close of the investigation. His business is said to be well known. We know and assert upon our own responsibility that he did not assist at the trial. As to the investigation of the books and papers of the office, the editor is also mistaken. The District Attorney refused to examine them upon the ground that he had not authority. Witnesses also, who did not think proper to give evidence in the case, were excused upon the same ground, namely that the Judge had no authority to compel witnesses to give

evidence. If they would do it voluntarily, well and good, if not there was no compulsion. This then could hardly be said to be taking "the most rigorous steps for an investigation" of the matter. Those who were present at the trial can say how far and how far only, hearsay evidence was taken. There were spectators there, who perhaps know quite as much about it as Mr. Morrison.

Now we were perfectly willing to let the people draw their own inference from the testimony adduced at this trial. But this it seems, was not right in the eyes of this knowing editor. He must do this for them. And we very much doubt whether either party, will thank him for his gratuitous services. You should not be too wise about this matter Mr. Morrison, lest your knowledge should be that of a "fool!"

We have been long acquainted with Major Whitlock and know him to be a man of unblemished honor, integrity and worth, one, who would not produce charges against an officer unless there were at least strong suspicions of mal conduct.

July the 29th 1832.

Mr auditor I wish to inform you that after receiving a few of your papers I sent to N. harmony To your agent to pay him and he would not receive it not having my name on his list I then paid your agent at Cynthiana directly after appointed And so I want no more of your half sheets of paper And so I want you to Discontinue your papers at The expiration of the year Being I am A Gacksonite and always expects to be

We record the above for the benefit of the writer and for posterity; withholding however, the name of the chirographer. The post mark indicates that the "bonny epistle" was indited not an hundred miles from Cynthiana, Posey county, Indiana.—God help the individual!! If he expects here and hereafter to be a "Gacksonite" his case is hopeless; therefore, charity induces us to wish that he may not be visited for his political sins in this world, with Cholera, Black Hawk, or even the favors of the Kitchen Cabinet; for the first places a veto on a man's life—the second would be very willing to take a scalp—and the third leads inevitably to political death.

A Beet was raised in this county by Doct. Stork, measuring 254 inches in circumference, and weighing ten pounds and three quarters.

We are requested to say, that Alexander Massey will serve as Borough Constable, if elected.

Solomon Rathbone is a candidate for Borough Constable.

John B. Laplant is a candidate for Borough Constable.

The Rev. H. M. Shaw, will preach in the Vincennes Academy to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

"A Citizen" shall appear next week.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

The Editor of the New York Daily Advertiser, says:—"It will be seen by an advertisement in this day's paper, that proposals will be received at the Merchants' Bank, for one hundred thousand dollars at six per cent. stock, on a pledge of the faith of the State of Indiana.—There can be no question that the security is undoubted. The Commissioners are gentlemen of the first respectability. The dividends are to be paid in this city and script issued for sums as small as a thousand dollars. At the present time when public funds are so difficult to be obtained, we should think that the stock would be taken at most favorable rates."

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

MESSES EDITORS:—I am informed our Borough Constable has resigned, and that an election to fill the vacancy will take place on Saturday next. We are all aware that the former incumbent from age and inactivity was not able (however well he might have been disposed) to discharge the duties of the office. A police officer should be an active, intelligent and persevering man, one who would not hesitate to discharge the duties of his office promptly and efficiently, favoring neither the rich nor the poor. Major Alexander Massey, I am informed, is a candidate; and from the qualifications of this gentleman, he no doubt, if elected, would make a prompt and efficient officer. L.

SEAT OF WAR.

BLACK HAWK DEFEATED!!!
Another, and yet another Bloody Battle.
August 6.—Having just returned from the war, we have it in our power to impart some cheering intelligence.

The whole army under Gen. Atkinson embracing the Brigades commanded by Gen. Henry, Posey and Alexander; and the squadron under command of Gen. Dodge, all crossed over the Wisconsin at Helena, on the 28th and 29 ultimo. They took up a line of march in a northerly direction, in order to intersect the Indian trade. At a distance of about five miles the great trail was discovered, leading in a direction N. of W. towards the Missis-

siippi, and supposed to be about four days old.

Gen. Atkinson seeing the direction of the enemy, knew well that it would require all diligence and expedition to overtake them before they would cross the Mississippi, and hence commenced from that time a forced march; leaving all baggage wagons, and every thing else which was calculated to retard the pursuit.

The country through which the enemy's trail led our army between the Wisconsin bluffs and the Kickapoo river, was one continued series of mountains.—No sooner had they reached the summit of one high and almost perpendicular hill than they had to descend on the other side equally steep to the base of another. Nothing but a deep ravine, with muddy banks, separated these mountains. The woods, both upon the top of the highest mountains, and at the bottom the deepest hollows, was of the heaviest growth. The under bushes were chiefly thorn and prickly ash. This is a short description of the route, and shows the difficulties of the pursuit. Notwithstanding all this, our army gained on the evening daily as appeared from the enemy's encampments. The tedious march thus continued was met by our brave troops without a murmur; and as the Indian signs appeared more recent, the officers and men appeared more anxious to push on. On the fourth night of our march from Helena, and at an encampment of the enemy, was discovered an old Sac Indian by our spies who informed them that the main body of the enemy had on that day gone to the Mississippi, and intended to cross on the next morning, Aug. 2d.—The horses being nearly broken down, and the men nearly exhausted from fatigue, Gen. Atkinson ordered a halt for a few hours. (It being after 8 o'clock,) with a determination to start at 2 o'clock for the Mississippi, about 10 miles distant. At the precise hour, the bugles sounded, and in a short time all were ready to march.

Gen. Dodge's squadron was honored with being placed in front, the infantry followed and Gen. Posey's formed the rear guard.

Gen. Dodge called for and as soon received 20 volunteer spies to go ahead of the whole army.

In this order the march commenced.—They had not, however, gone more than 5 miles before one of our spies came back, announcing their having come in sight of the enemy's picket guard. He went back, and the intelligence was quickly conveyed to Gen. Atkinson then to all the commanders of the brigades, and the celerity of the march was instantly increased. In a few minutes more the firing commenced about 500 yards ahead of the front of the army; between our spies and the Indian picket guard. The Indians were driven by our spies from hill to hill, and kept up a tolerably brisk firing from every situation commanding the ground over which our spies had to march, but being charged upon and routed from their hiding places they sought safety by retreating to the main body on the bank of the river and join in one general effort to defend themselves there or die on the ground.

Lest some might escape by retreating up or down the river, Gen. Atkinson very judiciously ordered Gen. Alexander, and Gen. Posey to form the right wing of the army, and march down to the river above the Indian encampment on the bank, and then move down. Gen. Henry formed the left wing and marched in the main trail of the enemy. The U. S. Infantry and Gen. Dodge's squadron of the mining troops marched in the centre.

With this order our whole force descended the almost perpendicular bluff and came into a low valley, heavily timbered, with a large growth of under brush, weeds and grass. Sloughs, deep ravines, old logs, &c. were so plentiful as to afford every facility for the enemy to make a strong defence.

General Henry first came up and commenced a heavy fire which was returned by the enemy. The enemy being routed from their first hiding places, sought others. General Dodge's squadron and the U. S. troops soon came into action, and with Gen. Henry's men, rushed into the strong defiles of the enemy, and killed all in their way except a few who succeeded in swimming a slough of the Mississippi, 150 yards wide. During this time, the Brigades of Gen. Alexander and Posey, were marching down the river when they fell in with another part of the enemy's army, and killed and routed all that opposed them.

The battle lasted upwards of three hours. About 50 of the enemy's women and children were taken prisoners, and many, by accident in the battle, were killed.

When the Indians were driven to the Bank of the Mississippi, some hundreds of men, women and children plunged into the river, and hoped by diving, &c. to escape the bullets of our guns; very few, however escaped our sharp shooters.

The loss on the side of the enemy, never can be exactly ascertained, but according to the best computation, they must have lost in killed, upwards of 150. Our loss in killed and wounded was 27.

Some had crossed the river before our arrival, and we learn by a prisoner, that Black Hawk, while the battle waxed warm had stolen off, and gone up the river on this side. If he did, he took nothing with him; for his valuables, many of them, together with certificates of good character, and of his having fought bravely against the United States during the last war, &c. signed by British officers, were found on the battle-ground.

It is the general impression in the army and at this place, that the Sacs would be glad to conclude a peace on almost any terms we might propose.

On the morning of the 4th inst. a party of Sioux came to our camp, and begged permission to go on the back trail and have a fight with them. On the same day our whole army started to go down to Prairie du Chien, (about 40 miles) and wait further orders.

Gen. Atkinson, accompanied, by Generals Dodge and Posey, with the U. S. Infantry, arrived at the Prairie on the evening of the 4th, on board the S. B. Warrior, and will remain until the mounted volunteers arrived.

The Winnebagoes, at Prairie du Chien, are daily bringing in Sac prisoners and Scalps.

On the same day, a party of 15 men from Cassville, under command of Capt. Price, were reconnoitering the country between that place and the Wisconsin, and fell upon a fresh Sac trail making towards the Mississippi. They rushed with full speed of horses, and soon came upon, killed and took prisoners to the number of 12.

Gen. Scott and staff left here this morning for Prairie du Chien, on the steam boat Warrior, to join Gen. Atkinson.

Gallatin.

From the New Orleans Argus. CONDITIONS OF OFFICE.

We understand that it is made a quasi if not an expressed condition on the part of the applicant for, and holders of office in a place not 1000 miles from New Orleans, that they shall subscribe and pay for the Globe, and yield a certain sum of their salary for the keeping up of political meetings and organizations in the political beat or district in which they are.—These things have been hinted to us long since, and we lately have got upon the route of discovery, and will if the parties be of consequence publish facts at a convenient time. In the management of office holders and the factions, we will remark upon a few consequences which we think will place this secret conduct in an ungraceful attitude with the working, industrious and tax paying people.

To begin, all will concede that the present occupants of office from the President down are no extraordinary things; that were "war pestilence or famine" to thin the number of the precious worthies, that a blind man sent through the towns of the United States, and seizing those he met could easily replace them, either on the score of ability, industry or integrity. Now this secret condition, (the product of Van Buren's brain) we doubt has a tendency, to keep in the present officers, or their friends; and while the knowing and unofficial ones of the party, are thinking that two or three per cent on the ten or twelve millions expended in pay of officers, is a most wonderful scheme to keep up the present system, the present set of officers will show them that it has a quite different tendency, in keeping up themselves.

We might say something, if facts be as they are told us of the smallness of the citizens who accept an office upon the condition that he shall pay for the Globe and shall give a portion of his salary to keep old Hickory in office; we might say something of the creeping baseness of the crew, a herd of human animals, that will submit to have a portion of their labor, and their hard earnings wrested from themselves, and starving families to support the eldest born and most favored child of its "Father of lies"—the Globe, but respect for the present soiled feelings of the party upon the bank question, prevents us.

This is one, we doubt not, of the steps taken by the dominant faction to secure the state and revenues to themselves.—We dare say that there is no instance, in any country, save Great Britain, where the officers or their underlings, had the audacity of conspiring together by contributions of portions, or a per cent of their salary to continue themselves in office. It is quite new in this country.

In England we know that the Queen was once the pensioned press for politics, and the Quarterly Review the literary and classical defender of Toryism; a Royal head, confessedly inheriting the right rule;—or as they say of Gen. Jackson born to command. But even in England, the moral effect in the world was nearly equal to the evils. The persons and the presses pensioned were of superior attainments and character. From the time of Dr. Johnson down to George Canning including Burke, Pitt, Windham, Gifford, and others, literature, philosophy and politics have received great additions.

But in America, the tendency of this conspiracy of the office holder is to support that most offensive press the Globe, a nuisance to morals, a press as classical as a pig sty, as learned as a parrot; and producing such superior statesmen, as Kendall, Lewis Noah, Hill, Woodberry, Moore, Butler, Dunn, &c. &c. In the monarchy of England, the result is favorable in a great degree to taste arts and a science, in free America, it produces Vandalism, generates rookery, and proclaims ignorance to be a qualification to office.

The people must be told of these dark and midnight arrangements. They must be told that the very secrecy of the act is a proof of the crime of the undertaking. They must be told of this hellish conspiracy on the part of the ravenous office hunter, gorging himself with the revenues of the country; they must be told that all this is the result of the faction that has not the honesty or candor to rely on the growing intelligence of the people, but has the diabolical cunning to resort to secret means to circulate the lies of the Globe, and keep up the unnecessary political inflammation.

We always discover some of the party at some scheme of evil, in the language of Macbeth.

"Ye" secret black and midnight hags
"What do ye?"

"A thing without a name!"

Here is fair specimen of the ingenious shifts of the Jackson party in their desperate efforts to keep up appearances.

L. Journal.

"The Jackson men of Pittsburgh got up a manifesto signed by about 100 persons, or rather having appended thereto about a hundred names, purporting to be of persons who never yet had voted for Gen. Jackson, but who had now come to the determination of giving him their suffrage, on the spot. This was indeed a formidable array, and somewhat startling; but there was, it would seem, more in the notice than met the eye at first. If these people had not voted for General Jackson, it also appears that they had nearly all of them voted for no other person. The Pittsburgh Gazette declares that there can be found no men to answer to most of the names upon the list—a few indeed, came to the city just as the Cholera broke out in Canada, and one New York gentleman, the Gazette states, wants the Bank to be located in New York."

A SIGN.—Among the multitude of cheering things that the scales are failing from the people's eyes, and that they are no longer to be operated on like deluded fanatics, as they were at the last, justly termed the Gothic election, we notice the following in the Patriot & Shield of Philadelphia:

"Irish Anti-Jackson Meeting.—Upwards of eight hundred names of patriotic Irishmen, are already appended to the call for this meeting, which is expected to take place some day next week. A preparatory meeting for the purpose of forming a committee to arrange the subsequent proceedings, will be held at Ryckman's Hotel, Chestnut street, opposite to the State House, on Saturday evening the 20th inst. at 8 o'clock, which all Irishmen who wish to rescue the country from the misgovernment of its present rulers, are invited to attend."

It was in great measure by the votes of Irishmen that the last Presidential election was decided. Warm-hearted and enthusiastically fond of liberty, the hollow and deceitful professions of the brawling Harlots misled them. They have discovered the deception that was practised on them, to make them the instruments of placing an ignorant, imbecile and mischievous Tyrant in the seat of Washington; & with that generosity and detestation of hypocrisy and tyranny so characteristic of them, they are hastening to rally themselves on the side of the constitution and the best interest of their adopted country.—Richmond Whig.

Houston—Master Houston is on his way from Washington to his Barrenia, Tennessee. He stopped at Cincinnati. Of his reception in theemporium of the west, the following letter treats:

Extract of a letter dated Cin. 7mo. 21, 1832.
"The conduct of our theatre-going folks last night, has tended in no small degree to predispose them for the reception of the epidemic, if floating about us. Gov. Houston, of club-law memory, having arrived here yesterday morning, was immediately invited by the managers of the new theatre to attend the exhibition last night, but unluckily the people of Ohio, whose representative he had so indignantly been, rose indignantly, hissed and booed him out of the theatre, and scarcely refrained from personal violence. The night was one of great tumult and noise, and by the redoubtable Houston, not soon to be forgotten.—Saturday Evening Post."

From Badger's Weekly Messenger.

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.

Two or three weeks since, on Saturday three jovial young men of this city, who were of rather intemperate habits, met at their accustomed haunt, a tavern in Broadway. In the course of their conversation, says one of them to another, calling him familiarly by his given name—"Will I die of the Cholera, won't you see me decently laid out and buried?" The one addressed answered in the affirmative, and in his turn made a similar request of the third, which was acceded to;—while the third asked the same favor for himself should he die before them. This was all done jocularly, and in apparent high spirits. That same night the first one was taken with cholera, and on Sunday he needed the offices performed to his dead body which he had engaged. The second was taken sick soon after he had buried his friend, and on Monday the third one was called to fulfil his promise—and before Wednesday, the third one himself was in his grave. These are facts well authenticated, and names would be given were it not for wounding the feelings of friends. One of the persons, at least, had been in a station of usefulness and trust previous to his irregular habits.

On Friday week, a laboring man in the eighth ward of this city, who had been long in the habit of drinking freely of ardent spirits, was cautioned as to the danger of such a practice, especially at this peculiar time. He replied in substance that he was not afraid of the Cholera—that he always had drunk with impunity—and finally declared with an oath that he would drink until he died. That very night he was seized with the cholera, and the next morning he was a corpse.—"God is not mocked; whatsoever a man soweth, that also shall he reap."

MELANCHOLY.

On Wednesday, while the schr. Manchester, Capt. Hooper, was leaving our port on a fishing voyage, the crew saw fit to pay a parting salute, as is often the case. An old swivel belonging to it