



GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 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 LOMAN, of Wayne,
SYLVANUS EVERTS, of Union county,
JOHN I. NEELEY, of Gibson.

JACKSON TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

For Vice President.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

ELECTORS.

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

N. B. You will please tell Mr. Hill to discontinue my paper at the end of the present year. This is in consequence of the irregularity of the mails. J. H. Pike county, Aug. 9, 1832.

The above is an extract from a letter which a friend to the editors of this paper received recently from Pike county. It is another proof in addition to thousands of others, to show the great irregularity of the mails under the administration of the Dictator. Papers friendly to Jackson find their way to their proper destination; but those friendly to the great statesman, Henry Clay, have not the same good fortune. Why is this? Are the latter suppressed, lest intelligence of the evil doings of the government should reach the people—or are the Carlists determined by such a course of procedure to try to starve out the Clay editors by making their patrons dissatisfied? We hope the time is not far distant when this abuse and tyranny, on the part of those now in power, will be at an end, and the government be restored to its former purity. It there be a department which more than another should be preserved free from partiality, it should be that of the Post Office. But many of those in whose hands it has been placed, ape the conduct of their great model Jackson, who has grossly trampled upon the co-ordinate branches of the Government, and shown his contempt for the wishes and interests of the people by vetoing the most important bills passed by the representatives of the people. How large will the people remain blind to their servitude?

The quarrels and scrambles for office under Gen. Jackson's administration, are not only notorious but ludicrous. One man obtains a fat office, he sends forth huzzas in praise of the wisdom, moderation and talents of the President; another obtains an office of about a middle grade, say a *quinte* so far, he puts a little like a whipped child, but fear prevents him from complaining. A third, receives the shreds and patches of office; he "grins and bears it," hoping his clamorous vociferations in praise of the Hero, in time, will be more substantially rewarded. Barry, Lewis, Kendall, & Co. in their managements with the "to be rewarded" of the latter class, appear to have kept the following in their mind's eye in the distribution of offices:

"Would you like to take a dog skin, sir?" "If it's a good one I will take it." "A good one—why it was taken off the fattest dog you ever saw, he was dreadful fat—oh you never did see any thing like it—he was as fat as fat—oh he was mighty fat." "But I don't know about fat dogs' skins being so very good, I have heard they were tender." "Oh—but—well I don't know as I can say he was so thundering fat after all, but you must take it."

We learn from the Louisville Advertiser, that Mr. Breckinridge, the Jackson candidate for Governor in Kentucky, has been elected by a majority of between 6 and 700. The result was not to us unexpected, as Mr. Buckner, his opponent, had previously advocated some measures not connected with politics, which render

ed him very unpopular. Mr. Morehead, the Clay candidate for Lieut. Governor, has been elected by a large majority.—We have not learnt the final result of the legislative election, but judge from the returns we have seen, there will be a decided majority in favor of "Harry Clay."

We have not yet ascertained the result of the election in this state for the legislature; so soon as we receive the proper returns, we shall place them before our readers.

No news from the Indians since our last.

The Steam boat, now building in this place, will be launched on Thursday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

An election for Borough Constable will take place this day.

Solomon Rathbone has authorized us to say he has declined being a candidate for Borough Constable.

"A resident of Black township, Posey county, Indiana," in responding to a cure for the Cholera, published in the Gazette of the 4th inst. is too personal. He cannot have a place.

"Anon Cruellis," the signature being neither Latin, Pottawattami, Dutch, French nor English, is on our table. He or she may have been born a poet or poetess, but in maturer age has lost his or her birthright. We give the poem as a specimen of the whole.

"The Muses now inspire my theme,
Whilst I sing what I have seen."

The foregoing rhyme reminds us of an epitaph on a Constable, who was for a long time in office. It ran thus:

"Here lies W. W.,
Who no more will trouble you trouble you."

The following is a correct statement of the votes given at the late election for Representatives in the counties of Daviess and Martin, to wit:

E. H. McDunkin,	645
Wm. Wallace,	516
George Fraim,	425
James Breese,	345

McDunkin and Wallace are elected.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New Orleans, to his friend in this place.

"Santa Anna is in possession of the whole coast from Vera Cruz to Galveston, Austin's colony, and indeed all the American settlers in the Province of Texas, have revolted against the government and declared for St. Anna. They had a fight, took the forts at Anahuac and Brassoria, sent both garrisons to Matamoros upon parole, not to take up arms against them or St. Anna. This took place in consequence of some violence the Mexican soldiers had done to two women of the Colony. The soldiers were demanded by the civil authorities for trial—Bradburn, the commandant, refused them. Volunteers were immediately raised, the fort stormed, captured. Bradburn was held to await his trial as aiding the authors of the outrage, or at least protecting and screening them from justice."

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

The improvement of the Wabash and a safe currency.

"He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary, for the common good."
Declaration of Independence.

Messrs. Editors:—The most satisfactory method of illustrating avowed principles, either in science or politics, is by exhibiting examples of their practical application. General Jackson promised us "reform"—the administration of Adams and Clay was proclaimed "extravagant," and now, what is the reform, and what the economy of this Jackson administration? The promised reform is found to be a "reward" of such men as S. Judd and Israel Canby, and turning out of such men as Charles Dewey and Major A. Whitlock—aye more! it seems to have arbitrary power in view, by relating to assent to laws passed by a majority of the representatives of the people. Its promised economy has been shown by the treasury reports, to be a certain expenditure of near three millions of dollars over and above the annual expenditure of Adams and Clay; yet still, the "whole hog" men, instructed by such impositions as find currency through the "Globe" and the "Louisville Advertiser," who deceive their subscribers without advertising to the promises. When we find our safe currency destroyed, and every appropriation to improve our rivers and our roads, vetoed, can the inhabitants of the valleys of the Wabash and White rivers, remain blind or indifferent to their own interests? I think they cannot. Gen. Veto and his office holders, may for a time, go on prospectively for themselves, upon factious notions of exclusive power—they can for a time, show how impositions may disappoint the hopes of the patriots who declared our independence; but they will be cured at the approaching Presidential election, or I fear many of them may afterwards become complete instruments to destroy the unexampled prosperity of this Union. Under the administration of Mr. Adams, Indiana procured public grants to compensate her for her privations; she procured lands to construct the Wabash

and Erie Canal; the Wabash river was examined; the Michigan Road Lands were confirmed. What has Gen. Veto allowed her to benefit by? What has he sanctioned for her benefit, although by a small majority he received her support? Why, nothing good whatever!!! The improvement of the Wabash and the survey of the White rivers have been virtually vetoed, after a majority of both houses of Congress had sanctioned appropriations; and under the doctrine of the old veto on the Maysville road, the Louisville and St. Louis road, has been suffered to sleep in committee. Yet this people, the people immediately interested, are called upon to support Jackson men, and Jackson doctrine, and Jackson himself, in utter defiance of public and general prosperity!!! It will do no longer—public good must be consulted. "The Union must be preserved"—Jackson must return to his own Nashville, for "the people shall be free." A man who would wear a summer coat in the winter season, because it had been warm enough at one season, although he had a proper and suitable garment offered to him, must be nipped by a frost; and although I could wish that all would be guided by the reason of things when experience admonishes, yet I console myself in relation to the obstinate, under a conviction, that necessity and suffering will be sure instructors.

The west wants capital—no matter where it comes from, if our citizens can command it, to advance domestic commerce, and manufactures, and improvements at a low rate. We are drained by land offices; and the distribution of the land sales proposed by Mr. Clay, was defeated by Jackson policy. We require the use of money at a fair price, no matter who coins it; our own commodities cannot otherwise be brought to compete with British manufactures; and we have already one hundred dollars of British capital in British manufactures, for every one dollar of such capital, invested in any American stock. The destruction of the Bank of the U. States tends to increase foreign influence, by crippling our domestic currency, and adding to the value of foreign capital that may in various ways, be introduced. In relation to this matter, the notions of Jackson are of equal validity with his other humbugs respecting the appointment of members of Congress to office, and the absolute propriety of restricting a president to one term. He has appointed more Congressmen to office than all his predecessors; and he is busy in electioneering, to be re-elected in contempt of all he had previously proclaimed. Now will this people be deluded to vote for such a would be dictator? I answer, never again. He is now properly known by his acts; and neither "Globe" nor "Advertiser" dare deny that he has so far labored to destroy a safe paper currency—rendered money worth more than its proper value—rendered "the poor, poorer, and the rich, richer"—refused aid to improve the Wabash and White rivers; operated by his Veto to prevent a grant to the Louisville road, and has altogether disappointed many of his honest advocates in this quarter. The people if they wish to continue free, will not support a President who disregards their interests, and their voice; they will veto the man, who dares to veto, or stifle by false pretenses, the measures calculated to benefit them, and give strength to the Union. A writer in the "National Intelligencer" has very properly characterized the extraordinary conduct of the President, in first calling the attention of Congress to the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of the United States, and then reproving them for voting for its renewal, as out of time, in proposing a plan for a National Bank of his own monstrous conception, and then objecting to the renewal of the charter of the existing Bank as unconstitutional. The citizens who read all his messages to Congress, must be able to expose the false pretences of the Bank veto; they disgrace the degraded station Jackson now occupies. Let the voice of a nation of freemen be fairly heard; and the caprice, folly, extravagance, partiality, inconsistency and injustice of this Jackson administration will no longer be lauded as proper, or right, by any shameless hirelings in any quarter.

In defence of the glaring inconsistency of the President, in approving the appropriation for the Cumberland river, on which the friends of internal improvement divided, in the House of Representatives, because there had been no prior survey, or estimate of its cost; and rejecting the two road bills of a former Congress, on the most frivolous pretenses, as that a public work within the limits of a single State, could not be national, we are told, by his official organ that he means to confine the appropriation to a certain part of the river. Nay, we have it thro' the same organ, that the appropriation to the upper Mississippi, and we are to presume, to all other navigable rivers, being left to his discretion, will be limited to the part below the highest port of entry. So that, the external or foreign commerce of the United States is to be regarded as the only trade entitled to any appropriation for the improvement of its channels; and the extent of such aid is to travel, it seems, up these rivers, only to their port of entry, for foreign goods. Of such consistency, a sensitive mind cannot speak with patience.

Indiana will now join Pennsylvania. A writer in that State very justly remarks, that "The long acquiescence of Pennsylvania in a course of political fraud, and the countenance which the administration affords to it, have almost legalized the prostitution of the great and essential principles which gave birth to the revolution

The fire of seventy six no longer warms our blood, and whilst we boast of exemption from the chains of royal slavery, we are tamely riveting the yoke of nominal republican bondage around our vassal necks. The rights of the people are made the subject of sale and traffic; the press is bought or muzzled by money power, or corrupted by executive and office influence, whilst rewards are never bestowed on the virtuous, as the just meed of merit, but as the recompense of servile and ignoble service. Party views, party objects seem to be the only ends of government, and instead of beholding a nation of freemen, aiming to establish an honorable and paternal administration, which shall protect and patronize the interests of all, you see men like a band of freebooters scrambling for plunder, and occupied in sharing their ill gotten spoil."

Let the peoplespeak of Jackson's course under correct advisements; they know the scarcity of money; the extravagant price it commands when loaned by local money lenders; they know that the value of property is lessened in proportion as the scarcity of money increases its rate of interest; and I know, with the general want of means now approaching, and the theatre for useful establishments and improvements, which this state presents, (without local means to promote them,) that a majority of our citizens will no longer sanction the impositions heretofore palmed upon them in the name of Jackson. His uncertain and ambiguous course must have an end. It will finish itself before long, and be self-buried alive in its own desolation.

I cease for the present, but you shall again hear from

A CITIZEN.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

"THE PARTY" EXPATRIATION.

Once a British subject, always a British subject, said the English King! Once a Jackson-man, always a Jackson-man, say the whole-gone Jackson mock "Republican" party, now in power, who care nothing for measures! And the engagements of office command regard, and the true British doctrine of adherence "right or wrong," no matter for the general welfare, is a fashionable creed now instilled into the minds of the party dependents.

Indiana has witnessed a disregard of her interests—her rivers, & roads are cast aside with indifference, and yet her citizens are called upon to "adhere" to the man whose course has been altogether inimical! The late election proves, that our citizens will not knowingly be imposed upon, by pretences. But the State is not quite awakened to a full sense of her own prosperity. Our intelligent citizens, many of whom were deluded to support the Jackson cause under the influence of disappointed hopes, will do so no longer. They see the deceptive course pursued & the doctrines promulgated, and cordially dissent from them. They see that the Veto doctrine must destroy this Republic; & that "Under the present corrupt administration every thing is bought and sold. Votes, feelings, opinions, are in market, and offered to the highest bidder. The legislative halls of Congress have been contaminated by the spirit of the times. Cupidity, venality, the inordinate appetite for wealth and power, have presided in the debate and enactment of laws. Patriotism and the common weal have been laid aside."

The public treasury has become the medium through which men have been rewarded for their support. The most flagitious compromises have been made between the Executive Government and men of loose morals and great political profligacy. The People see and feel these things, and they must not complain! They cannot exercise the constitutional right to meet and remonstrate against grievances of such magnitude! They cannot express the wish to have a more honest Administration at the head of affairs than the one now in power! If they do, they must be accused of treason and rebellion! Is the Constitution destroyed? Has the spirit of '76 fled from our land?—Are we under the government of despots? Has virtue succumbed under the vices of the present generation? Or have the men in power wisely determined that morality, religion, and especially political honesty, were incompatible with liberty and happiness?

Indiana awake! "She is not dead but sleepeth." Let us arouse her from her torpor. Let our citizens be upon the alert; let their remonstrances break forth from every hamlet, village, and city, in that solemn, long-repeated, monitory tone, which made a British monarch lament the indigestion of his misguided ministry.

To oppose the further extension of principles and opinions dangerous as those are, which have rendered General Jackson so conspicuous a candidate for the presidency, is a solemn duty which every citizen of this Commonwealth owes to his forefathers, who established her liberties and his posterity, to whom he is bound to transmit the inheritance unimpaired. Let the Committees in the several counties be up and doing. The people should be addressed publicly, by gentlemen selected for their standing and influence. No time should be lost in commencing the good work.

Rise! friends of Liberty, Order, and good Government! And save the beautiful fabric of your hopes and happiness.

REFLECTION.

It is said that a Rail Road is about to be constructed across the Isthmus of Darien to be 45 miles long, and its greatest elevation three hundred feet.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

Messrs. Editors:—Permit me to ask through the columns of your paper, the following questions:

1st. Is the Asiatic Cholera a disease of a catching nature as the small pox, measles, &c.?

2d. Does it leave any marks on the flesh after recovery, as an evidence of its ravage?

3d. Does it ever attack the same person more than once, or is it like the small pox—one time sufficient?

A SUBSCRIBER,

Of Posey county, Indiana.

August, 1832.

Some of our medical friends will please answer these queries.

To the Editors of the Vincennes Gazette.

GENTLEMEN:—By inserting the following in your useful paper you will gratify a number of subscribers.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee submit the following report, in relation to the efforts made for the promotion of temperance in the town & vicinity of Washington, during the past year.

This society was organized, July 27, 1831, with 34 members. The constitution requires monthly addresses, provides for the exclusion of disorderly members, and excepting for medicinal uses, recognises the principle of entire abstinence from ardent spirits.

Eight addresses in this town and four in other parts of the county, have been delivered by gentlemen of the Bar, of the Pulpit and of Medicine. On such occasions the audiences have been exceedingly large and attentive. Justice constrains us to mention that three or four have violated the constitution, but it gives us pleasure to state, after the select committees had plainly and affectionately conversed with these persons, they brought to the board of managers the gratifying information the delinquents had acknowledged their errors and determined on a course of entire abstinence. These as far as our information extends, have lived ever since in accordance with their profession. The rapids of a few might naturally have been expected when we consider the rapid increase of the society: forty and even fifty having joined at a single meeting. It now numbers 201, and we can safely say the members almost without exception have acted consistently with the principles of the society.

There has been in this place a gradual decrease in the use of ardent spirits during several years, but in the past year the decrease has been astonishing, and far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. This fact is seen at a single glance, in the town and the country, at the family fireside and in public assemblies. The frame of a steam mill 50 feet in length and 35 in breadth was prepared and raised without any stronger drink than that healthy beverage, cold water. Indeed ardent spirits are very seldom used on public occasions. Buildings are raised, corn husked, boats turned, fields in great numbers reaped without the drunkard's drink. On military days beer and cider has been its substitute. In commemorating the birth day of the father of his country, the illustrious Washington, distilled liquors were not found on the table. In celebrating the Independence of these United States both alcohol and wine were banished the dining hall, and simple beer supplied their place. Merchants and mechanics, farmers in great numbers, physicians and lawyers without exception, magistrates, judges and ministers have cast the weight of their influence into the scale of temperance. The good effects of this course may be easily anticipated. On public occasions, drunkenness, riots, quarrels, profane swearing and a host of other vices have been greatly diminished, & in some instances have entirely disappeared. Industry, economy, domestic happiness and good order, have been extensively promoted.

In view of the wonderful success of this humane institution, let us take courage and go forward. There is much land which yet remains to be possessed.

While we rejoice that more than 200 in this county are members of the temperance societies, that these exert an influence over 3 or 4 thousand others, while we rejoice that several distilleries have of late years ceased their work of death—that popular opinion is to a considerable extent in favor of temperance, and that opposition is less violent than formerly; we lament that about 4000 others have taken no decided part in the temperance measures; that three or more distilleries have of late been in operation; that so many are disposed to encourage the use of intoxicating drinks; that some continue to sell the fruitful cause of poverty, misery, criminality, madness, insanity, disease & death in a thousand horrid forms. Considering the evils which now prevail, and likely to continue from the above causes, the executive committee do humbly, yet most earnestly recommend that we should not relax but increase our efforts in this great and good work. Let suitable addresses be frequently delivered throughout the county, by men of all professions. Let societies be formed at least in every township—let every member be an agent, and use all his exertions in this cause fraught with the best interests of humanity, patriotism and religion.

By the Board of managers of this society.

On motion, Resolved, That the above report be forwarded to the Editors of the