



GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1837.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER
ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

CLAY ELECTORS.

JACOB KIRKPATRICK, of Knox county;
JOHN HARRIS, of Fountain;
SAMUEL HENDERSON, of Madison;
DENNIS PENNINGTON, of Harrison;
WALTER WILSON, of Cass;
FREDERICK LEBRON, of Dearborn;
ADEL LOMAX, of Wayne;
SILVANS EVERTS, of Union county;
JOHN I. REELEY, of Gibson.

A Circular letter, signed by John Carr, who was elected to Congress by a minority of the voters of the district he has misrepresented, recently reached this town. This imposing document will no doubt have its misstatements and glaring errors, exposed nearer home; and we only lament that the desperate cause of Gen. Veto and the Kitchen Cabinet, should at this day find a representative in Indiana. Mr. Carr, has added to his own garbled statements, the humbug circular of Nathan Galtier, of Kentucky, prepared at Washington City, to keep up the old delusion in that state, but it there faded, and it is hoped can be made to deceive no one in Indiana. The "old General" must soon find new advocates, or his many inconsistencies, dictatorial designs, and disregard of the people, will get leave to him even one disinterested freeman to support the party. We firmly believe at this day, that the wholesale measures he has gained, will in contempt of all his blind worshippers and office holders, show to every reflecting freeman, that Gen. Jackson is no longer worthy to be Chief Magistrate of the United States. Mr. Carr's "Circular" is a miserable prop in this quarter—it is still born.

We are gratified in stating that from present appearances the corn crops this season will not be so short as it was anticipated. Numerous and abundant rains recently, have improved their complexion and rendered us safe, at least, as regards the article for the purpose of our own consumption. We shall also probably have some to spare for exportation.

Messrs. Duncan, Casey and Slade, are elected to the next Congress from the State of Illinois.

It will be perceived on reference to our columns, that the New York Enquirer has bolted from the Jackson ranks, and joined the opposition, and that twenty-three Jackson papers in the state of Pennsylvania, have also deserted the cause of the Hero.

Mr. Clay, accompanied by his wife, arrived at Lexington on the 27th ult. He was in excellent health and spirits.

General DuRoi Green proposes issuing an Extra Telegraph, intended to counteract the malign influence of the *Extra Globe*. The latter may be found in almost every habitation in Knox county, and we should be happy to see in general circulation, a newspaper published for the purpose of putting down its base slanders and wilful misrepresentations. Green says:—

"Our project of issuing an extra Telegraph is intended to contract the 'malign influence' which the extensive circulation of that corrupt and profligate Journal, the *Globe*, if uncontradicted, is calculated to have on the public mind. We propose to commence the immediate issue of a large edition, say twenty thousand copies, under expectation that this prospectus will be copied into other journals, and that the committee of correspondence, and other individuals opposed to the re-election of General Jackson, will immediately interest themselves to obtain subscribers. Five dollars will pay for ten copies of thirteen numbers each. The activity of the disciplined corps of office holders must be met by equal activity on the part of the people. Their cry is Jackson, Van Buren, and the 'spoils of victory.' Let yours be the *Constitution and Liberty*. Let every man do his duty, and all will be safe. We have entered the lists stimulated by our obligations to the public—the thrilling emotion which impels the lover of public liberty to hazard all in her defence, and an animating confidence that the despotisms and corruptions which would transfer us slaves

to the service of a desperate pretender will be defeated. Again we say, let every freeman do his duty."

"This is well."

"Lay on McDuff,
And—be him who first cries hold! enough!"

The Rev. H. M. Shaw will preach at the Baptist Meeting House on Maria creek, on the 4th Sunday of September.

[The following article in relation to the Wabash and Erie Canal, has appeared in the "National Intelligencer." The extension of this work further west, to connect the Wabash with the Illinois, probably near Lake Peoria, is a suggestion as old as the year 1826, for it was then proposed, and projected, although "not seen" by this writer. But there is no benefit on proposing, or projecting works of internal improvement during the reign of Jackson! His Veto doctrine will in its consequences, destroy the equal trade and prosperity of the west, if a majority of the people do not care for their own or their children's happiness. Upon such heedlessness the rule of the arbitrary Dictator, and his office holders, now depend. We rely upon the sound discretion of freemen who look to measures: such men as do not mistake verbal pretences for acts, to advance public interest. Jackson is now known by his acts, to be opposed to the American system, and to the principles of internal improvement, except to advance his own ambition at his own discretion.]

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer
From the deep interest which you have ever manifested for the progress of internal improvement, the writer of this feels assured that you will give place in your columns for a brief notice of this important public work. It will, doubtless be gratifying to your readers generally, as well as yourselves, to learn that another navigable communication between the Ohio river and the northern lakes has been commenced, and is now in progress of actual construction.

This Canal, as it has been located, extends from the head of Steamboat navigation on the Wabash river to the Maumee Bay, through the valleys of the Wabash and Maumee rivers. Its whole length is 200 miles, 120 of which are within the State of Indiana, and the remaining 80 miles in Ohio. Fifteen miles of the summit division lying near Fort Wayne, were put under contract on the 1st of June last, by the Canal Commissioners, acting under a law of the State of Indiana. It is expected that further contracts will be made either in the course of the ensuing Fall or Spring; and it is believed that means may be provided for the completion of the whole line within a few years. The face of the country is unusually favorable for the construction of a Canal; the lockage is considerable and the supply of water abundant. In fact it has long been considered the most favorable route for an artificial navigation between Lake Erie and the Western waters.

The importance of the work will be seen if we look at the great navigable waters which it will unite, & the character and situation of the country through which it will pass. The Wabash and Maumee country is yet thinly settled, but it is destined to become an important section of the Union. The climate is favorable, the soil is very fertile, and when the Canal is completed it will have the readiest means of access for its productions, either to a Northern or a Southern market.

The lands granted by the General Government to the State of Indiana to aid in the construction of the Canal, will by a law of that State, be offered for sale on the 1st Monday of October next on liberal terms. Much of this land is said to be as fertile as any in the western country, and all of it lies within five miles of the proposed Canal. The friends of the Canal anticipate extensive sales of these lands, and a rapid settlement of the country. Most purchasers at the present day are sensible of the great importance to the former of the safe and certain navigation; and they cannot, therefore, be slow to perceive the great value of these lands over most others now in the market.

This digression from my subject, if it can be so termed, may be pardoned, inasmuch as the sale and settlement of these lands and the progress of the Canal are closely identified.

The improvement under consideration derives additional importance from the probability that it may be extended further West at some future period, by means of artificial connexions between the Wabash & Illinois rivers. There nowhere seen this work proposed, but it seems to me to deserve a place among the projected improvements of the day, provided it be found practicable. The connexion which I would propose would be by means of a canal or rail road from the proposed termination of the Wabash and Erie canal, near the mouth of the Tippecanoe river to steamboat navigation on the Illinois river, probably near Lake Peoria.

The States of Illinois and Missouri are deeply interested in the extension, inasmuch as it would open to them a new communication to the Northern markets, shorter & safer than any other. It would be a better route than by way of the Illinois river & Lake Michigan, because it is near 500 miles shorter, and would be obstructed by ice for a smaller portion of

of the year. It would also have important advantages over the route by way of the Ohio river and Ohio Canal, inasmuch as it is more direct, and has less lockage by several hundred feet.

But the extension here suggested would give this Canal very strong claims to the favorable notice of Government as a national work. It would then extend through a portion of three States, touching also on the Territory of Michigan, and would afford the shortest and safest communication between a large portion of the Mississippi valley and the city of New York.

A SUBSCRIBER.

August 10, 1837.

Messrs. Hill & Coddington,

Will please give a place to the following extract from a gentleman's tablets, and oblige

A READER.

Dated Lafayette, May 29, 1832.

"I confess you have some cause to chide me for long silence. I promised to write frequently but many of the local and personal circumstances, which have occasionally amused me on my journey, would not permit me. The lovely aspect nature bears on the dry and unsheltered, (but no longer lonely) plains over which I have passed, has afforded to me great delight. The various and immensity of prospect to be enjoyed in some of the prairies, with the delicious odours of myriads of wild flowers, and the beauty of the entire scenery, often silenced all the fiercer passions of my nature, and caused me to wish I could sit down in peaceful quiet in a country so healthy and so fertile. But the hope of such happiness is not indulged. I must practice agriculture, and carrollays of love to some fair Amarylalis, far hence. I have heard many political topics expatriated upon free of all party rancor, and I think generally, the partial and inconsistent course of Gen. Jackson's administration, is now disapproved and reprobated."

"Some incidents were related to me in relation to the Land officers at Crawfordsville, (who are known to be, as in duty bound, warm partisans) which should be adverted to, were I not a mere sojourner. But as matters now stand it is of no consequence; absolute for all the 'reformed,' will in my opinion, be extended to the next Presidential election, & be decided, and then—aye, then—a scene will be revealed! I am told the official conduct of the Receiver, and Register at Crawfordsville, will soon be examined, but I do not know who will be detailed for that task, nor whether or not the evidence will all be forthcoming; much depends upon these points. It is stated upon good authority, that when the Register was gone to attend the Jackson Van Buren caucus at Baltimore, the Receiver was at New Orleans; and during a part of the time they remained absent, both offices were left in charge of one clerk, and he subject to fits! Indeed both these officers seem to be deeply involved in distant business; they are frequently absent, and thus the most profitable land office in Indiana has been mainly attended to by clerks, since the piping days of 'Jackson reform.' During the Indian reports in May, when the people felt unnecessary dread, flour was wanted to provision a company of volunteers to protect the frontier inhabitants. The Receiver of said Land Office proffered to supply some hundred barrels, and would look to the government for payment. This was quite patriotic—but when the men marched to the place where the flour was deposited, their notes were demanded promising pay at \$5 25 per barrel. As good luck would have it, some gentlemen who would not take advantage of necessity, immediately offered flour at \$1 25 per barrel, which was taken, and the Receiver's refused. These incidents are enough for me; but I could relate many others of no very different aspect. In the vista of time, the people will soon discover the necessity of a thorough reform; and with sincerity, freedom and hope, I pray it may not be delayed beyond one term of this party administration."

Extract from a speech delivered recently at Portland, Maine, by the Hon. John Holmes, member of Congress. We recommend its perusal to those who believe Gen. Jackson can do no wrong, and who applaud him for his veto on the appropriation of \$20,000 for the Wabash river.

"Internal Improvements.—The Maysville veto and other bills of the same date were approved embracing precisely the same principles.—this last session, one harbor bill appropriating more than a million approved—another embracing a less sum, retained, and the principles precisely alike—save that the first contained an appropriation of \$30,000 for improving the Cumberland river which passes through Nashville near the president's residence—and the late \$10,000 for Kennebec river—we suppose to sustain Dr. Bates in his contentious scruples. It seems to me the president has on this subject got between the current and the eddy and in doubting whether to go up or down, will get plunged in—and this reminds me of an anecdote which I think quite apt to the purpose. A man in our quarter had taken his degree at Cambridge and had become fanatical and not a little capricious withal. He was journeying immediately after a freshet had swept away nearly all the bridges—and he came to a river where the bridge was gone. He was half crazed. Sir, I mean no comparison—only an illustration. He was a vain and inflated man—I certainly mean no comparison. He was a man of fine education—upon my word I mean no comparison. However, with all his zeal, vanity and learning, he could not contrive how to cross the river without bridge or boat. At length he espied a woman by the side of the river with a couple of tubs, washing some clothes, and he immediately applied for a charter of her tubs to transport him across the river. She stared at him as at a crazy man. He reasoned with her of the relative and specific gravity of water, and philosophically proved that the tubs would bear him. But this was all Hebrew to her—she knew nothing of specific gravities & all that. He then resorted to persuasion. You know a woman may sometimes be persuaded when you cannot reason with her. Well sir, it was in this case and she concluded to let him try. So he got a piece of board for a paddle and placed his tubs in the water and put one foot in the center of one and the other in the other, and he balanced so well that in still water they sustained him. But it was a critical business to keep the balance, (so Jackson finds it)—But he paddled along very well until he came to where the eddy was running up and the current down. There his legs got into controversy—one was for going up with the eddy the other down with the current. The quarrel at last grew so intense that the tubs separated and plunged him head and ears into the river. Jackson is about in this condition with his 'internal improvements,' and I have reason to hope that his fate will be the same. In retaining or negating bills, which have passed both Houses, he seems capricious and almost reckless."

From the Louisville Journal. PROGRESS OF CHANGE.

Every week, we have had occasion to notice the secession of important newspaper presses from the cause of the Administration. The last river mail brought us intelligence of no fewer than four additional seceders. The first is the "Courier and Enquirer," well known as the most influential Jackson paper in the Union, the *Globe* itself not excepted. This paper has such a control in the state of New York, as under existing circumstances, will not only render that State perfectly secure to Messrs. Clay and Sergeant, but preclude the possibility of the Administration's obtaining even a respectable support. The present views and feelings of the Courier & Enquirer are expressed in a long and able article, under the signature of Mr. Webb, the principal editor, we have room but for the closing paragraph:

"I cannot conclude this paper, long as it is already, without again calling upon the honest patriots of the country to pause and reflect upon the value of our Constitution, and the certain destruction that awaits that sacred instrument if Andrew Jackson should be re-elected and the Government fall into the hands of a faction in Albany by reason of their coadjutors about the person of the President. Let them rally for the preservation of what is justly the administration of the world—let them preserve unimpaired the rich legacy won by the valor of our fathers and consecrated to the sacred cause of restoring to mankind their natural and unalienable rights. To the People to the Democracy of the Union, generally I would say—look to the currency of the country—Of the Farmers, the Mechanics, the Manufacturers and Merchants of the Union, I would ask—are you prepared to see our currency destroyed, and our general scene of distress pervade every quarter of our flourishing country? Of the Democracy of New York I would enquire—are you prepared by voting for the re-election of Andrew Jackson, to place for years, the destinies of this great State in the hands of a few leaders in Albany, who speculate upon your wants, deride your complaints, and govern you with a rod of iron through a chain of local banks and the application to party purposes of the Emancipator of the State?"

The second change, of which we were informed by yesterday's mail, is that of the Monroe Republican, which has always been a staunch and most important Jackson paper in the Western part of New York. Since its defection, there is not a single respectable administration periodical in that whole section of the State.—The Editor, in a well written article, announcing his determination to support Henry Clay, says:

"We thought of Jackson as others thought; we confided in him as others confided and we have at last been deceived, most grievously deceived, as thousands besides of our fellow citizens have been deceived, when we had most need of his honest zeal, when we had most to expect, when the country was anxiously hanging on his decision in their behalf and when a sacrifice of private opinion to the public weal, would have shown him, what he always claimed to be, the head of a 'Nation, and not of a Party.' By his executive career, he has put himself without the pale of democratic allegiance which, emphatically pronounces, as the object of support, 'Principles, not men.' It has cost a doubtful struggle, with ourselves, to come to the conclusion, which we here announce of devoting our best energies to defeat the election of General Jackson for a second term. But as painful as it may be, we feel impelled by a sense of duty, to retrace our steps, and to appeal for a season what we are not, rather than longer lend ourselves to perpetuate a power at the seat of the national government, that seems determined to trench itself behind the ruins of the constituted authorities of the land, in despite of pledges and precedent."

The third change is that of the Belle

fleur Patriot, an able administration Press in the Western part of Pennsylvania, and the twenty-third, that has struck the "Red Ink" flag in that State, within the short period of two months. The Pennsylvania Inquirer thus notices its recent movement:

"The Bellefleur Patriot, hitherto a zealous Jackson paper, and edited by Henry Petriken, Esq. a member of the State Senate, has changed hands, and will hereafter oppose the re-election of the Hero. Thus one by one the props of the administration are dropping away. The Union Times well remarks when alluding to the change in the Patriot:—'It is fortunate that Mr. Petriken has thus early retired from the support of a cause as hopeless as it is indefensible. Though differing from him in political opinion, candor obliges us to acknowledge, that in his retirement from the corps editorial, the Jackson and Wolf cause has lost one of its most efficient advocates.'"

The fourth change, to which we have alluded as having been communicated to us by the last mail is that of the Jackson Editor at Madison, in Indiana. He, like the rest, has come out from among his old associates, and announces his future course in the following language:

"Henry Clay, equally celebrated for his talents as a statesman, as being the father of that enlightened policy, which we have determined to disseminate, presents himself to our view as the most worthy candidate for the Presidential Chair. We therefore pledge the support of our paper to his elevation to that important station."

If defections, thus rapid and important, are not enough to prostrate the last hopes of our opponents, we are at a loss to know where or on what they place their reliance.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.
A FEW QUESTIONS ASKED—WILL THEY BE ANSWERED?

THE POST OFFICE.

1st. Did not the mail contain on its arrival, within a few days past, 50lbs. or thereabouts, of extra Globes, directed to the Cincinnati Post Office?

2d. If yes—did not the said packet of extra Globes come free of postage?

3d. If yes—who franked said extra Globes?

4th. Was not one of the elderly clerks in said Post Office, industriously engaged for a long time, on the following day, in covering, directing, and distributing to different parts of the county and state said extra Globes?

5th. If yes—Were these Globes franked by the Postmaster here or not?

6th. If yes—Does not the law under a severe penalty, forbid every Postmaster from franking any letter or paper, except such only as relates specifically to the Post Office? and does not the Postmaster also take an oath, to support the constitution and laws of the United States?

7th. Does not the General Government pay the clerk hire of the post office?

8th. If yes—Does it pay such hire for clerks, to be the principal part of the time employed, in covering, directing and distributing electioneering papers, for the exclusive benefit of the party?

9th. Is not the Post Office created for the general good? and is it not a gross abuse of the institution to turn it into an electioneering machine, to the manifest neglect of the regular official business?

10th. Are not extra Globes, pamphlets, and other electioneering missives, (all for the glorification of Gen. Jackson,) daily put up, directed, and distributed through out the state, from the Cincinnati Post Office?

11th. Was not a package of types recently franked from said office to a Jackson editor in Columbus?

12th. If yes—Is it from these causes that papers, directed to and from this office, are so often crowded out, and so irregularly received by actual subscribers?

[Are "Extra Globes" directed in the Post Office at Vincennes? We only ask for information.]

A JACKSONIAN.

Police Report.

Yesterday, Jimmy Smith made his seventh appearance this season, at the Mayor's office, in the character of a vagrant.

As soon as the Mayor took his seat Jimmy rose, and with the unaffected indignation of an oppressed freeman, conscious of his rights and resolved to assert them, thus began:

"If your Honor has'n't nothin better for to do, I'll jist thank you for to riglate these here watchmen of yours better nor to interfere with me arlar this—I find you've no right to take me up, an I am not goen to be impored on no longer."

Mayor—Why, Jimmy, you are drunk yet. I think you have been often enough to know that the law gives me a right to punish you for intemperance.

Jimmy—"First and foremost of 'em drunk, that's my concern—and as to the law, d—n the law—your honor may understand the law so, but I've told I'm not obligated to mind the law as you or your court understands it, but jist as I please to understand it myself. That's what the General says, God bless him, an I speck he knows the law a little better nor a mare nor a horse either—an to my fancy it's clean against the constitution and nat'ral equality, an, odious, to hinder a poor man from gitten drunk if he's so minded. Now I should jist like to know what your office's worth if you say your soul's your own, an the General says it is't. May I ax you a civil question, is't old Hickory right?"

Mayor—Jimmy you must pay a fine of sixty seven cents, or go to jail for twenty-four hours.—Penn. Inq.