



## GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 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.

#### Clay Electoral Ticket, for Illinois.

Gen. LEONARD WHITE of Gallatin Co.  
Col. THOMAS MATHER of Randolph Co.  
Col. W. B. ARCHER of Clarke Co.  
Gen. JAMES D. HENRY of Sangamon Co.  
Col. HART FELLOWS of Schuyler Co.

This number completes the second volume of the Gazette. Through good report, and through evil report, we have thus far been enabled to present a weekly sheet to our patrons. To those who have really sustained us in our infant undertaking by punctual payments, and by exertions made in our behalf, we feel much indebted. We have struggled the last year through many difficulties and pecuniary embarrassments, and have surmounted them partially, but we do fear the exigencies of the times, particularly the veto on the U. S. Bank, will not only embarrass us, but in a measure the whole country. Money cannot be had except at an extravagant premium, and notes have already been shaved by speculators at 20 per cent. discount. At what discount good paper will be purchased one year hence, time will show. Our delinquent subscribers must be aware we cannot conduct our business without assistance on their part; and this we make as a demand, not as a request.

The editor of the "Sun" in his last weekly says—

"The Springfield Republican, a Clay paper, in justification of itself for not publishing the bank veto message of the President, intimates, that 'it is not in the habit of publishing articles calculated in any way to operate against his party.'—I would merely inquire, of my 'neighbor' of the Gazette whether the same cause has kept it out of his paper?"

No, neighbor, we would gladly print ten thousand copies for distribution, were it in our power and did we consider it necessary. The people have seen the document, for it has been distributed far and wide, through the columns of the Extra Globe, Louisville Advertiser, and divers other papers fed with treasury paper. The people have read it, & notwithstanding its subtlety and its marks of genius and literature, have generally condemned the sophistical arguments therein held forth as a trap for the unlearned and illiterate. Does our friend of the Sun believe Gen. Jackson ever penned the veto on the Bank Bill? Can he believe otherwise than that it was the production of a member of the "Kitchen Cabinet," and that the President never saw it until it was placed before him for his signature? It possibly may be that the General was its author; if so, our neighbor must admit President Jackson has improved wonderfully in his "eloquence" (as Doct Pangloss has it) since his Dunsmore letter.

After thus responding to our neighbor's queries, we would respectfully ask one question—where is this same Springfield Republican printed? No such paper is known to be issued at Springfield, Illinois; Springfield, Kentucky; Springfield, Ohio; Springfield, Missouri; or Springfield, Indiana. We therefore have arrived at the conclusion, that if published, it must emanate from the press at "Terra Incognita," which means in Hoosier English, an "unknown land." How is it neighbor?

The Rev. H. M. Shaw will preach to-morrow at Maria creek Meeting House.

[Extract from a letter, of an officer in Capt. Becker's company of Rangers, to his friends in Vincennes.]  
Camp 5 miles south of Fort Armstrong 5th September, 1832.

DEAR—  
We arrived here the day before yesterday, for about ten days previous we had been marching through a large and extensive wilderness of swamps and etern-

al prairies. On the 1st instant we encamped at the Sac village, on Rock River—that night Riley Risley, one of our men, died of the Cholera, on that day he took sick about 12 o'clock, he died at one that night, and was buried with all the respect circumstances would admit. The next morning Lieut. Thorn of our company had the symptoms, Lieut. Clyman of Capt. Brown's company likewise, also about 15 privates, all of whom are now convalescent. I cannot pretend to describe, the feelings of all on those two days,—every man looked as if his turn was next, and that he would soon be summoned by the Angel of death. That feeling is now gone, and at this time, our camp clear of Cholera. Dysentery is a prevailing complaint. Capt. Ford desires me to say that three of his men deserted from fears of the cholera & that he expects they will in justification of themselves raise false reports; their names are Wm. Thomas, James C. Brenshem, and Robert W. Moore. At this time there is but one sick man in the camp. Two other deaths have occurred; one from drinking, the other from attempting to swim his horse across the Mississippi—their names are Peter Hall and Zephania Johnston of Salem Indiana. I am in great haste and I only write to correct false reports. The Cholera is subsiding at Rock Island. Yesterday no new cases, and only one death.

Fort Armstrong, 9th September, 1832.

\* \* \* \* \* You have no doubt ere this, heard we had encountered the cholera—and as you must be anxious to hear from me, I therefore take a moment to say, that since my last letter we have lost Lieut. Thorn, of Knox county, and John Wilson of Sullivan. There is at this time but three cases of cholera in our camp, and no new ones for the last 24 hours. The men generally are in good health and spirits. Of three cases of Cholera on hand, one subject will probably die, viz: Wm. Parks—the others are convalescent. In Capt. Brown's company 6 have died, and 9 cases of cholera on hand. In Capt. Ford's company 2 have died; no new cases remaining; and two cases of desertion, names not recollected. At the fort where I pen these lines and am now on business, the disease has already subsided; no cases for the last three days.

I have seen Gen. Dodge our Major, and like him much, and have dined with Gen. Scott, with whom I am also much pleased. The men were inspected yesterday, and will be paid soon.

P. S. Capt. Ford requests that this may be copied in the Clark county Advertiser, Indiana Democrat and New Albany Gazette.

#### FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE. LETTER, NO. II.

Messrs. Hill & Cadlington:

I adverted in my first letter to the veto supremacy, by which the arbitrary will of Gen. Jackson has operated to nullify and control the legislation of the people's representatives; and I feel satisfied, our free citizens are not now so infected with blind idolatry of a military despot, as to lose sight of their rights and essential interests. Vainly will the blood of the revolution have been shed, if the love of liberty and the republican principles in whose defence it was spilt, are so soon renounced or trodden under foot. I should have remarked in relation to our main road from hence to Louisville and St. Louis, that the appropriation was only virtually vetoed, by the doctrine and policy avowed in reference to the Maysville road—and this no doubt, arrested the progress of the bill. Now the theory of a representative democracy cannot but be beautiful in the contemplation even of a monarchist, but the beauty fades when we see the representatives of the people the mere agents of intriguers, and when we see those representatives taking lessons from executive officers as to the execution of their duties. It is known that Jackson, requires of his followers, to abide by such lessons. Yet in his inaugural address, he promised faithfully to administer the laws; and this is required of him by his oath of office. His words are "In administering the laws of Congress, I shall keep steadily in view the limitations as well as the extent of the Executive power, trusting thereby to discharge the functions of my office without transcending its authority." Does not his conduct clearly falsify this promise? Did he not retain in his possession the bills granting appropriations to the Walash and White rivers, when he knew if he returned them, they would pass by majorities of two thirds, as the constitution requires, to render them laws in such a case? And did he not return the Maysville road and the Bank bills, with a knowledge that they had not passed by a majority sufficient to render them laws "notwithstanding?" This serves to demonstrate the determined hostility of the reigning party to our views.

Unless I am mistaken, with the exception of some violent partisans, who appear almost frantic, the tone of Jacksonism must be changed. The people seem much more inclined to talk coolly and dispassionately about the choice between an experienced, talented civilian, (and an old man) merely military, for the Presidency of the United States. Such natural obvious, common sense remarks concerning General Jackson's want of qualifications, the violence of his temper, and his habitual disregard of every thing but his own will in the exercise of power, should not fail to induce a reflecting people, to abandon such evident tergiversation; and to go ahead with the honest man, and the patriotic measures, their own prosperity require. Henry Clay is a republican, not

merely in name, but likewise in principle. It is true he has never been a violent party man; he was always too much of a patriot, to give up his country for party. It cannot be said of him, that

He narrowed his mind,  
And to party gave up, what was meant for mankind.

Hence it is, that he is called the national candidate, or, the people's candidate. Nevertheless he did more to sustain the republican party than any other single individual in the nation; but in doing so, he was at the same time promoting the interest and glory of the country; and, had the party become a faction, and sought its own aggrandizement, instead of that of the nation, (as the adherents of Jacksonism in office, have now become,) he would have abandoned such cupidity, and adhered to the constitutional liberty of his beloved country. He has devoted a long public life, and talents of the first order, to strengthen the union—

By rendering us independent of foreign markets,  
By preying a drain of specie.

By promoting the national defence,  
By creating a home market.

When in Congress twenty years ago, he stood at the head of the party there: he did more to sustain the war, declared by the republicans, than any other man in Congress at the time; during the whole of that contest, he was foremost in devising the ways and means to carry it on.

After the war was brought to a close, we find him foremost in fixing the peace-establishments of the country, and in devising measures to repair the injuries of the war. These are not empty assertions; they are facts, which may be seen by referring to the journals of Congress. This is the man who is now slandered and abused by hireling printers, at the command of some unprincipled intriguers, who labor to keep the veto doctrine and the "kitchen cabinet" in the exercise of arbitrary power! This is the man the debauched "Globe," and pensioned "Louisville Advertiser" would misrepresent and destroy!!! The chief Jackson intriguers trample upon truth and public virtue, to delude the people and retain power up their own hands—they know they are opposed in practice to those maxims of genuine republicanism which the virtue and intelligence of the country have uniformly breathed and sanctioned—they know that a continuance of Jackson in power, acting as he has acted heretofore, must be attended by consequences fatal to any system of free freedom—by internal dissension—by separation—by a dissolution of the union—and lastly, by the triumph of a military despotism. But what care have such men, when they possess power and profit? They seem confidently to rely upon their old arts and management, to destroy their opponents, and they always adopt some scheme to secure their object. If the constitution stands in the way, amend it, or if that is too much trouble, break it down—dispend offices with a liberal hand—pay well in every case—increase patronage, corrupt all that is corruptible—and to crown the whole, rail at Henry Clay, and then, at the end of eight years, tell the people how much better off they are, than they were under the administration of Gen. Washington—when their nominal President Jackson acts as an arbitrary monarch!!! How beautifully the slanders of Mr. Clay, and the panegyrics upon Andrew Jackson's administration, will appear in the eyes of posterity! Truly hope for the honor of human nature, and for the once fair character of our country, such doings will be blotted from the page of history. The abuse of Mr. Clay will be effectually corrected by his own life and actions—the praise of Jackson's administration will sit as gracefully on such characters as a crown glittering with diamonds, would upon the top of an handspike.

You shall again hear from your friend,  
OBSERVER.

#### FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

Messrs. Editors:—You must know that I meet a knot of my neighbors every Saturday night at the village inn, sign of the "Chicken's foot" to chew politics; and it vexes me to see the Claymen carry every thing before them. One of our company is a young sprout of a blacksmith. There is not a man among us can bandy words with that fellow. He shares up every thing we say as if his tongue were a gong. Another vexation is in finding my own party ashamed to hear Jackson called a military chieftain; not that there is any insult in the words, but this blacksmith has such a way of jingling them in our ears, (just as Oldbuck in the Antiquary forever boring his kinsman with the word phoca, no matter why,) that he almost surfeits us with the very best thing we have to say. I have been since told there are some editors about, who are gulled in the same style. Fie! upon fools, who will have their mouths gagged with their own arguments; yea, hermetically sealed. If Jackson is not a military chieftain, what is he? And if we do not support him for his military merits alone, in the name of common decency, why support him at all? We may have reason to be proud of him as a Senator, or an "upright judge, a learned judge," but nobody professes to be. On the contrary, all my partizans wriggle in their chairs at the very sound of the words—They would as soon call him a christian or a scholar; yet that single qualification which must confessedly be our dependence, they are ashamed of, forsooth!—If I were not the patientest man!! Why must not the world think, either that we who call ourselves his followers, do him most foul injustice or else, that he is him-

self no better than a hoax, a body of straw stuck up in the political cornfield, with a tin dagger at his side, and glittering punchbuck epaulets on his shoulders—stuck up to be caved at

"For a fool  
That knives do work with, called a fool."

Depend on it, they will say of us by and by, that instead of having in view the pure good of the country, our hearts' desire is for filthy lucre; to harass the Clayites and ferret out offices for ourselves; that we would use Punch or Harlequin for our candidate, if Punch or Harlequin were as popular. "The most you can do for him," said the Blacksmith last Saturday night, "is to answer objections, and draw your wires to keep his own mouth closed, as a showman does with his puppets, or a countryman with a stupid boy, when he enters the city. Your plan is to make his character bear peeling and paring till election." The fact is, we have been acting too much as if our candidate had nothing to recommend him—More should be made of his military fame—a kind of stuff that wears without end, and bears infinite stretching and turning. Not half enough has been said of that glorious 6th, whose effects will be felt among the geese and turkeys, as long as its hero is able to visit the place of his victory. And then his campaign against the Creeks—what a stupendous idea, to fall on their whole force at once, and slice them up like a cucumber. Never was more mowing done, in a given time, with the same men and machinery. Hardly ten of the heathen escaped!! And no great loss of blood on our side after all, because he attacked them unawares. This exploit specially entitles Jackson to the votes of the Christian community, as having shown how much easier and shorter work it would be, to give him the guardianship of these Indian ragamuffins, who disgrace the country in more ways than one, than to send bibles among them, missionaries, &c. The difference in expense between the two plans, which cannot be less than 50 cents a head, is of itself proof. But the strongest proof to my mind of his military genius, is the fact of his having acted as slier at the age of 13 in the revolution, whence comes this "little hero of two wars."

After such a precocious development, who wonders at the story they tell of Newton's jumping against the wind when quite a boy; or of Ferguson's leaving his master's sheep, to lay on his back and look at the stars. It is but rare that such master minds make their appearance; when they do, it is pleasant to trace them back from the first; and I doubt not, were a search made in the family records, we should find him acting a great part, earlier than '75. Say in the French and Indian wars. Suppose you start a discovery to that effect in the Gazette, not going back too far, however, for fear of making him a second Methuselah. The fier story will leave him several years short of 90 at the end of his eight years reign. Grand as this whole argument appears on the general's services, my antagonist has a way, not of rebutting, but of stepping aside, and leaving me to follow the weight of my own blow. "Nobody doubts," says the blacksmith, that your candidate is brave, brave enough to stand fire at ten paces, and bears the smell of blood like a tiger,—even the blood of his own soldiers; but that accomplishment, through it fits a President of the United States very well, is hardly sufficient of itself. Well, acknowledge him to be a general, then, and to have been one in every war since the settlement of the country; it is only excelling in a line of life which has no more to do with a statesman's than making a good horseshoe. I would give him my custom in his own business, but as for setting him to govern the nation, would as soon propose Paganini to settle the North-Eastern boundary with the king of England, because he can fiddle enough to make a man's soul raginodon on his ribs; or the Rev. (Major general of the militia, for preaching a good sermon. Let him do never so well, however, by and of that gigantic intellect which burst out then a life at 13, it is still credible that an other who has served his time at the trade, may handle the tools of government with more skill." All this appears to me like arrant nonsense, but I cannot stop to say why.

How do you think the blacksmith got over this? A very good story, said to which makes Jackson one of the great characters of the revolution, and reminds me of a Scotchman that called upon Garrick when the latter was manager of Drury Lane. Bless ye, Garrick how have you been since you played together in Hamlet—you and I, upon these very boards! At how dy'do, and shook him by the hand as if I had seen him a hundred times? "When Tony had a dozen of the best wine." When Tony had got them so scarce, and they had talked about or two, Garrick determined to study his curiosity. Strangle your name has escaped me, Sir, I cannot recall it to the life of me. "Oh, Sir my name is Fritz Crankle." Fritz Crankle! I thought I had known all the stars in the kingdom—and you played with me in Hamlet? Was it the king, Sir? "Oh, as to that matter—let me see; No, Sir! There was no king in the play—but I enacted Chanticleer, and crested for day-light in the lumber room!"

#### CHOLERA AND THE ARMY.

We are informed by Col. Berry, who arrived in town a day or two since, from Rock Island, that the cholera had broken out at that place with a fearful violence. There had been up to the time Col. B. left, no deaths, principally among the soldiers engaged in the late expedition on the northern frontier. The troops who came from the lakes under the command of Gen. Eustis, had not been at the fort on Rock Island, they were in good health, and a finer band, says our informant, has

never been seen in our country. These companies of the 12 months rangers had also arrived at the Island, they were generally in good health. The number of cases of actual cholera, was not accurately known; the disease, however, had not abated either in violence or frequency, when Col. B. left. He was delayed a short time on his way, in mustering out of service a few companies of Rangers called out last May, at a point near Rock Island; further than that he suffered no interruption. His information is the latest received, and unquestionably correct.

We learn also from the same source, that the treaty which was to have been held at Rock Island, the 10th inst, with the disaffected tribes within the limits of the state, in consequence of the sudden appearance of the cholera at that place, had been postponed. Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds, commissioners on the part of the United States, attended at the proper time; Gov. Clark, Gen. Atkinson and some other gentlemen, from St. Louis had arrived at Fort Armstrong to be present at the treaty; they, however, returned by the first opportunity.

The Indian prisoners, taken in the battle at the Badaxe, on the Mississippi, have been committed to the care of Keokuck and his party, who have remained friendly to the whites, and taken to the west side of the Mississippi, to be delivered up when it shall be deemed necessary. The principal chiefs and warriors of the Sac and Fox tribes, who have been taken prisoners, or have been surrendered by the friendly part of the tribe, among whom are Black Hawk, Neapope, Weshete and the Prophet, are retained as hostages; we are informed they have been taken to Jefferson barracks in custody of the officers of the regular army.

At what time the contemplated treaty will be held, Col. B. does not inform us.—The difficulties to be settled by it, or by some other means, are probably more extensive than have been suspected by every one. Satisfactory evidence, we are assured, is in the possession of Gen. Scott, that the Winnchagoes, Kickapoo, and Potawatamies also, have been more or less concerned in the late war.

Fantasia Whig.

#### THE INDIANS.

The steamboat Winnebago, from Galena, touched at St. Louis, on the 7th inst., on her way to Jefferson Barracks, having on board, as prisoners, Black Hawk, the Prophet and eleven of the other leading men of the Sacs and Foxes, who are to be retained, at present, as hostages for the peaceable conduct of their tribes. They were captured by the Winnchagoes. Neapope and six other warriors were carried to the barracks on the 6th. The tranquillity of the frontier is thus permanently restored.

The Cholera has made its appearance on Rock Island.—St. Louis Times.

Extract from the Message of President Madison to Congress, Dec. 1816.

"The local accumulations of the revenue, have already enabled the treasury to meet the public engagements in the local currency of most of the states; and it is expected that the same cause will produce the same effect through the union. But for the interests of the community at large as well as for the purpose of the treasury, it is essential that the nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit and use, wherever it may circulate. The constitution has intrusted Congress exclusively with the powers of creating and regulating a currency of that description; and the measure which were taken during the last session, in execution of the power, give every promise of success. The Bank of the United States has been organized under auspices the most favorable and cannot fail to be an important auxiliary to those measures."

#### POOR AND RICH.

Opulence is the bank of civil society, and honest industry may ever find a key to its vaults. Those who endeavor to break up this arrangement of Divine Providence, are alike enemies to the opulent and to the poor. If all the wealth of Baltimore for instance, was at the present day amassed into one heap, and every individual was allowed to take and carry away as much as he could collect, at the conclusion of the day there would be the same disparity amongst our fellow citizens as there is at the present hour with regard to the poor and the opulent. The strongest man would be the wealthiest and the weakest man the poorest member of the community. We should be turned at once from the salutary restraints of law into a state of civilized savages, where we should recognize no other right to property than that of the coluber."

#### OFFICE HOLDERS.

In every section of the country where two or three officers of the national government can be gathered together, they are by its engaged drinking public opinion. We learn from the Indiana Journal, that the convene, in that vicinity, including Superintendent and Engineers of the national road, got up a meeting recently, and speculated and resolved all for President Jackson, and thus, &c. The number was nothing like imposing and the Journal adds, "the whole proceedings bore a striking resemblance to the efforts of 'THIRDS COAST' in a court of justice, to sustain a cause without merits. It was a saving strange."—Ch. Gaz.

Very interesting.—Well known from the Abingdon Republican, that the President of the United States, arrived in that place on Sunday, and actually "Walloped a mile to attend preaching," and that on his return, he conversed with the citizens with great cordiality.

Anna Maria Foster the pious New Britain, lately of Glibbery, (Thurs. after a short illness)