



GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1832.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

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

CLAY ELECTORS.

JACOB KUNKELMAN, 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 L. 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 of 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 pap. 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 "skeleology" (as Doct Pangloss has it) since his Dinsmore 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 "un-known 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. Beckes' 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. Bremham, 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, 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 2 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 recollect. 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 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 & Caddington:

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 Wabash 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 levergation; 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 man-kind."

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 preventing 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 de-batched "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 in 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 real 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—disperse 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 slanderers of Mr. Clay, and the panegyrists upon Andrew Jackson's administration, will appear in the eyes of posterity! I only 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 grace fully on such characters as a crown glittering with diamonds, would upon the top of an ankhspike.

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 fist" to chew politics; and it vexes me to see the Claymen carry everything 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 shaves 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 gullied 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 soldierly 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 partisans 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, forsake!—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

never been seen in our country. The companies of the 12 months rangers had 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 virulence 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; and 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 Bad Axe, on the Mississippi, have been committed to the care of Keokuk 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, Neopope, 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 everyone. Satisfactory evidence, we are assured, is in the possession of Gen. Scott, that the Winnebagos, Kickapoos, and Potowatamies also, have been more or less concerned in the late war.

Vanalia Whig.

THE INDIANS.

The steamboat Winnebago, from Galena,触到了 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 Sac and Foxes, who are to be retained, at present, as hostages for the peaceable conduct of their tribes. They were captured by the Winnebagos. Neopope and six other warriors were carried to the Barracks on the 6th. The tranquility 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 can be 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 affluent 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 affluent. 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 voluntary restraints of law into a state of civilized savagery, where we should recognize no other right to property than that of the fittest."

"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 seen since we played together in Hamlet—you and I, upon these very boards! An' how d'ye do, (and shake by the hand as I had seen him hundred times!) 'Here Tony, have a dozen of the best wine.' When this had got them sociable, and they had talked about or two, Garrick determined to satisfy his curiosity. Strange! strange! Major general of the militia, for preaching a good sermon. Let him do never so well, however, by aid of that gigantic intellect which burst out there at life at 10, 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.

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OFFICE HOLDERS.

Every section of the country where two or three officers of the national government can be gathered together, they are busily engaged, discussing public opinion. We learn from the *Indiana Journal*, that the conduct in that vicinity, including Superintendents and Engineers of the national road, got up meeting recently, and specified and resolved all the President Jackson, and themselves. The number is nothing like imposing, and the *Journal* adds, "the whole proceedings have a striking resemblance to the efforts of 'timid congress' in a court of justice, to sustain a cause without merits. It was a *curious* structure.—*Col. G.*

"Very interesting.—We learn from the *Abingdon Republican*, that the President of the United States, arrived in that place on Sunday, and instantly "walked a mile to attend preaching," that on his return "he conversed with the citizens with great cordiality."

Anna Maria Porter the popular Novelist, died lately at Clinton, Ohio, after a protracted