

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1833.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

VINCENNES INDIANA, 1833.

THERMOMETER.

DATE	SUN. Rise	12 o'clock	SUN. set.	REMARKS.
Nov. 1	49	61	64	Fair,
2	53	53	55	Cloudy and misty,
3	52	60	59	Do. rain,
4	56	61	54	Do. do.
5	50	63	62	Fair,
6	51	61	56	Do.
7	52	72	66	Do.
8	58	61	61	Rain,
9	56	58	58	Fair,
10	54	56	56	Very fair,
11	50	57	52	Rain and windy,
12	50	47	47	Clear and windy, w.
13	34	56	52	Fair,
14	45	48	42	Cloudy and windy, w.
15	28	28	23	Do. Snow, do. w.

The Hon. John Ewing left this place for Washington City on the 15th inst. He

will make his first entrance on the floor of the House of Representatives at a critical and interesting period. The next session of Congress, will, we imagine, be an unusually long one, from the magnitude and importance of the subjects which will come before that body. An effort will proba-

bly be made to alter the Constitution of the United States, so as to limit the Presidential term to 4 or 6 years. The Alabama controversy with the Indians will come upon the tapis. A struggle will be made to repeal the Force Bill. Mr. Duane will

place before Congress the causes of his removal from the Treasury Department. The U. S. Bank will come up probably sometime during the Session, and an effort will possibly be made to re-charter that Institution. Other subjects more deeply affecting our feelings and interests as citizens of Indiana--subjects of Domestic Policy, will be presented for the consideration of our Representatives in the National Legislature--in all, and every one of which we will venture to predict that Mr. Ewing will be found where he has hitherto been found in a more limited sphere of action, at the post of duty and of honor, wielding his powerful pen, and raising his earnest voice in behalf of the interests and welfare of his constituents.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

It is asserted that this institution is insolvent. Major Barry, its present chief, must be a kind of second Necker in financial concerns. He displays such wonderful tact in his vocation. Under the able management of Mr. McLane, it was a source of revenue to the Government. Now it seems there is a deficit, and Congress will speedily be called to appropriate the people's money to support it. We the people of the citizens of Vincennes will feel some of the effects of Post Master Barry's mismanagement. That daily line between Louisville and St. Louis, which not many weeks since was so loudly talked of amidst smirks and smiles, is gone, clear gone. Great excitement prevails in Lynchburgh, Va. in consequence of the determination of the Post Master General to deprive that town of its daily mails. The mail facilities will be contracted, instead of being, as they should, extended. This is glorious reform.

THE MORMONITES.

In this day's paper will be found an account of the recent and disgraceful (and as horrible as they are disgraceful) scenes which have taken place in Jackson county, Missouri, between the Mormonites and their enemies. It seems that the former have been pursued by their foes with a hate as deep and as deadly as that which marked the pursuit of Black Hawk and his murderous band. A number of deaths will be seen, have taken place in consequence of the collisions between them. We believe the Mormonites did right to make the resistance which they did. Debased they may be and probably are, but their very delusion makes them fit objects of pity rather than of vengeance. Besides, the laws of the country protects them as well as any other sect, in the exercise of their peculiar rites and tenets. Their enemies are taking the most efficient way, not to put them down, but to raise them up, and spread more widely the dominion of their faith. The blood of the martyrs did more to aid the cause of infant christianity, than any other cause or cause whatsoever. Where is the Governor of the State that he does not suppress by the militia at his command, these riotous and tragical doings?

MR. CLAY.

The young men of Boston have present-

ed to Mr. Clay a pair of elegant silver pitchers. The great statesman of the West continues to receive the unbroken plaudits and cheerings of the people wheresoever he travels. What other individual in the United States would receive one half of the homage from the freemen of the land as that which he has received on his Eastern tour? Not one. The clouds which calumny succeeded for a time in gathering around his character have been dispersed, and a returning sense of justice leads the people now to render to his stern and inflexible integrity--his exalted patriotism and splendid talents, the honors which they so well deserve.

Evansville Rail Road Meeting. --The proceedings of this meeting will be found in to-day's paper. We would merely suggest the propriety of a meeting of our citizens for a similar purpose, to take place at the Hotel of John C. Clark, on the evening of the 7th of December, at 7 o'clock.

SAMUEL HILL,

is a candidate for the Office of Justice of the Peace, and will feel grateful to his fellow citizens for their support.

The election will take place on the 30th of this month.

Vincennes, Nov. 16, 1833.

At a meeting of the citizens of Evansville and its vicinity, held in pursuance of public notice on Saturday, the 2d day of November, 1833, William Lewis was called to the chair, and Francis Amory appointed Secretary. Whereupon the object of the meeting being explained, the following resolutions were adopted.

1st. That our Senator and Representative, be respectively instructed to use their best endeavors to obtain a charter for the purpose of incorporating a company for the erection of a Rail Road from Evansville via Princeton, Vincennes, Terre-Haute, and thence to connect with the contemplated Canal, at or near the mouth of Tippecanoe River.

2d. Resolved, that while the citizens of Evansville and its vicinity will cheerfully acquiesce in any measures which the citizens of the Wabash and White river countries may adopt for the purpose of removing obstructions, or otherwise improving the navigation of those Rivers, they at the same time solicit their co-operation in effecting the purpose aforesaid.

3d. Resolved, that our Senator and Representative, be respectively instructed to use their best endeavors for the passage of a memorial to Congress, praying the establishment of a Hospital at Evansville, for the benefit of sick watermen, who may arrive at that place in indigent circumstances.

4th. Resolved, that James Lewis, John Mitchell, John W. Lilleston, D. S. Lowe, and R. M. Evans, be appointed a committee to draft and forward a petition to our next Legislature, in behalf of the citizens of Evansville and its vicinity, to furtherance of the objects aforesaid.

5th. Resolved, that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, be forwarded by the Secretary to the Editor of the Western Sun, the Vincennes Gazette, and the Wabash Courier, with request that they give the same an insertion in their respective papers.

From the Missouri Republican
ON BOARD THE STEAM BOAT CHARLESTON, 2
St. Louis, 29th Nov. 1833.

Messrs. Editors:

I take this opportunity to give you and your readers a brief sketch of the most flagrant and outrageous violation of the Constitution of our country, that has taken place since it was framed.

I am a member of the church of Christ, (reproachfully called Mormons or Mormonites) and am directly from Independence, the seat of war and bloodshed in the United States.

On Thursday night, Oct 31, some forty or fifty of the citizens of Jackson county, Missouri, assembled above the Blue, (a river about eight or ten miles west of Independence,) and in part, demolished twelve of the dwelling houses of our people who occupied them at the time. The inmates were obliged to escape to the woods, women and children running in every direction, bawling and screaming, and the men, being taken at surprise in the dead hour of the night, were unprepared to defend themselves if they had been disposed. They took four of our men and beat them with stones and clubs, leaving only a breath of life in them. After this, the mob dispersed, it being about 3 o'clock in the morning.

Friday night, Nov 1st, the mob broke open the store of Gilbert and Whitney, and scattered their goods through the streets. They demolished Mr. Gilbert's brick dwelling house, and broke in the doors and windows of all the dwellings in Independence belonging to our people. Saturday, our people left their dwellings and took their most valuable articles of furniture, clothing, &c. and gathered together that they might be better prepared for self-defense.

Night came on, and the mob came along with it, and commenced their ravages again above the Blue, and after they fired five or six guns upon our people without effect, our people fired upon them, and one of their number exclaimed, "O my God! I am shot!" The mob then dispersed, taking their wounded companion along with them, who was shot through the thigh.

On Monday last, the mob collected again, in the town of Independence, to the number of two or three hundred, well armed; they called it, "CALLING OUT THE MILITIA." They undoubtedly thought that the above appellation would sound better than its real and legitimate name, which is Mob, and if they could lessen the magnitude of their crime in the eyes of the community by so doing, they, no doubt, would be highly gratified. But this cunning plot to deceive, covers their iniquity no more than the fig leaves covered our first parents in the garden from the piercing eye of Jehovah.

At night, a part of the number that had collected in town, went above Blue, to drive our people away, and destroy our property; but they were met by a party of our people, and being prepared, they poured a deadly fire upon them. Two or three of their number fell dead on the ground, and a number mortally wounded. Among the former, was Hugh L. Breazele, Attorney at Law. Tuesday morning, there were a number of the mob missing, and could not be accounted for, I was told.

Left Independence and came down the river to Liberty; landing where we stopped to take in freight, and while we were there (Wednesday, 11 o'clock, A. M.) a messenger rode up saying that he had just come from the seat of war, and that the night before, another battle was fought, in which Mr. Hicks, Attorney at Law, fell, having three balls and some buck shot through his body; and about twenty more of the mob, shared a similar fate. Mr. H. was one of the heads of the mob. Report said also that one or two of our men were killed and as many wounded. The canonading in the last engagement, was heard on board the boat very distinctly.

I was an eye witness of part of the above statements, but things were in a state of great commotion and agitation at the time, and should there be an error in the above, I hope to find pardon in the eyes of a candid people. One more item I will notice. At the time Mr. G. and W. W. store was broken open, Mr. G. with a number of others, succeeded in taking the one who first broke open the door, and brought him forthwith before a Magistrate to see if something could not be done with him, but the Magistrate refused to do anything about it. This was an unwise move in Mr. G. but on seeing his property destroyed in that barbarous manner, and the agitation of mind which he was necessarily laboring under, he was led to do as he did. After they liberated the man, he took them with a warrant immediately for false imprisonment and put them in prison, viz: Mr. Gilbert Phelps, the printer, and one more, and as near as I can learn, the mob are determined never to let them escape from prison alive.

I am one who went to the Governor with a petition for assistance to obtain our rights, or redress of wrongs and grievances received from the citizens of Jackson county in July last. But as the circumstances then were, the Governor said he could do nothing, but advised us to take the regular steps of the law which, at that time, was our only course; and this we attempted to do, but instead of peace being promoted by it, it increased their rage and led them to commit the horrid crimes named above.

I am satisfied that it is useless to undertake to enforce the laws in that country under the present circumstances, because there is no one to enforce them. Every officer, civil and military, with one or two exceptions, is either directly or indirectly engaged in the mob.

Under these painful circumstances, what remains to be done? Must we be driven from our homes? Must we leave the soil for which we have paid our money? Must our women and our children be turned out of doors with nothing but the clouded canopy to cover them, and the perpetrators of the above crimes escape unpunished? Or must we fight our enemies three to one, lie down and die and our names be blotted out from among men? Let the Executive of our State and Nation consider these questions, and if they will answer them in the negative, let them signify it by raising the helping hand. Again I ask, in the behalf of my brethren: Will not the Governor or President lend a helping hand in this dreadful extremity? Shall the cries of the innocent and distressed, saute the ears of the Executive in vain! God forgive! For while the constitution of the United States, which was given by inspiration of Almighty God through the instrumentality of our fathers, shall stand, I trust that those who are honored with the Executive, will see that the laws are magnified and made honorable. Per

haps some of my friends, on reading this letter, will be ready to ask me what I think of my religion now; I have no reply, other than this; Paul said, "He that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution."

Editors through the United States, are requested to publish this letter, if they are willing to confer this favor upon those who are journeying through much tribulation.

I am, sirs, though a stranger, your friend and humble servant,

ORSAN HYDE.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

We copied, a short time ago, a statement signed by five of the surviving principal officers of the British army, who were engaged in the battle of New Orleans, contradicting the story, so generally circulated in this country, that the watchword of the British army on that occasion was *beauty and booty*. This statement was drawn forth by a passage in a work recently published, entitled "Three

Years in North America," by James Stedart. The officers repelled the charge as a calumny, and stated that they had never even heard of it until the appearance of the work above mentioned. This last assertion is somewhat extraordinary, considering how often the fact has been alluded to in the newspapers of our country, particularly of late years. It is mentioned, also, in the travels of the Duke of Saxe Weimar, and certainly must have come to the knowledge of some officer of the British army.

We observed a communication, some days ago, in a Washington paper, the writer of which asserted that he knew the charge to be true, notwithstanding the denial of the British officers; but his anonymous testimony is not entitled to much weight. We find, however, in the Philadelphia Gazette, of last Wednesday, the following editorial article on the subject:--

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Beauty and Booty --It will be remembered that several officers of the British army, who were under Gen. Packenham, at the battle of New Orleans, have lately published a statement, denying unequivocally, that "*Beauty and Booty*" were the watchwords of the British army on the day of the battle.

The gentlemen, if men of honor, as perhaps they are, may be entitled to credence, but the fact stated is by no means sufficient to show that it was not the intention of Gen. Packenham, in the event of success, to *pillage and sack the city*; in other words to despoil it of its "*Beauty and Booty*."

We have lately become possessed of information which establishes this point beyond the possibility of denial, we having unimpeachable testimony on the subject. A friend of ours was, a few days since, a fellow passenger in a stage from the West, with a gentleman who belonged to Gen. Jackson's army, at the time referred to. He, in the course of conversation on the subject of the denial of the British officers, stated, that he was severely wounded, and taken prisoner in the battle fought near New Orleans, on the 26th December, 1814.

While a prisoner he was frequently visited by several of Packenham's officers and he recollects distinctly, that a common subject of remark with them was, that in case they obtained possession of New Orleans, the city was to be given up to a *three days pillage*, by the army. One of the officers in question, went so far as to ask the American gentleman, what he would be pleased to have from the city, promising to bring him a quantity of tobacco. This same officer, a few days afterwards, was brought in from a skirmish, wounded, but without the tobacco he had promised.

The gentleman who made these statements to our friend, is a respectable and prominent individual, a member of the legislature in one of the Western States. After the battle of New Orleans he filed an important station in Gen. Jackson's army. Of the correctness of his assertions there is not a shadow of doubt.

The truth of the matter is probably this: that no such promise was publicly or explicitly made to the troops, but that it was tacitly understood that they were to be permitted to exercise the same license in New Orleans which they had used in the captured cities of Spain, and by which they had previously disgraced themselves in several parts of our own country, particularly at Hampton, (Virginia.)

ILLINOIS LAND TAXES.

At the last session of the Illinois Legislature, several material alterations were made in the revenue laws, which it is important for non-resident owners of lands in that state to become acquainted with.

The tax is 2 cents per acre on lands of the first quality, and 1 1/2 cents per acre on lands of the second quality. The tax becomes due on the first of August, but may be paid, at the state treasury, before or after that time, until the first of September, annually. If not paid at the state treasury before the first of September, it must be paid to the Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, of the county in which the land is situated.

On or before the 1st of November, annually, the Clerk is to make out his advertisement for the sale of lands of non-resident delinquents: which advertisement must be published in some newspaper, printed in the state, at least sixty days previous to the day of sale. Cost of advertising sixteen cents per tract.

On the first Monday of March, annually, non-residents' lands on which the tax, interest, and costs, have not been paid, are to be offered at public sale, in the counties in which they lie, and as much thereof as will pay the tax and charges--redeemable at any time within two years after the day of sale.

It is apprehended that these new regulations will occasion extra expense and trouble to many non-resident land holders who have omitted to pay the tax of 1833, at the treasury of Illinois.

The office of State Recorder has been abolished. Deeds are now recorded only in the counties in which the lands lie.

The above information being very important to non-resident owners of land in Illinois, we have sought for and obtained it from a gentleman of that state. While upon this subject, we take the liberty of drawing the attention of those interested, to the notice of George Churchill, Esq., who proposes to undertake the payment of taxes, and other business connected with lands in Illinois. Every confidence may be placed in his fidelity, and prompt attention to the interests of non-residents.

Missouri Republican.

From the New Orleans Argus.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENTS.

Two Steamboats Burnt. --The steamboat Black Hawk, Capt. Hartshorne, arrived yesterday morning from Cincinnati, bringing the distressing intelligence of the loss of two steamboats; the New Brunswick and the St. Martin, with the lives of forty individuals of the latter, among whom was our worthy fellow citizen, Nathan Morse, Esq. Recorder of this city. The New Brunswick took fire on the 28th October, at 4 o'clock, P. M. and burned to the water's edge, whilst off Island No. 9. No lives lost, but a full cargo of merchandise.

The St. Martin, from Bayou Sarah to this city, was discovered to be on fire at noon of Thursday, a little above Donaldsonville; 36 or 40 lives were lost; among whom were Messrs. Morse and servant, Longstack, Whiting of Franklin, Easton and servant, Allen, Mrs. Willis of Bayou Sarah, and a lady, name unknown, and three slaves, passengers. Of the officers, the captain, clerk, second mate, 2 cooks, chambermaid, two stewards, cabin boy, bar keeper, four deck hands and five firemen.