

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, AUG. 30, 1834.

Ignorance and "Imposition upon Imposition."
The "Knight of the Boot," Morrison, of the Indianapolis "Democrat," says—John Ewing, Vincennes Gazette enters a complaint against President Jackson for sending a Receiver of Public Money from Indianapolis to Vincennes, and arraigns Gov. Noble for appointing an additional Notary Public, when there were two previous to the appointment, because the person appointed is clerk to the Receiver aforesaid. Now the hiring knows, or should know, that Mr. Ewing has as little concern in the Gazette, as Martin Van Buren or Elihu Stout, and that a Receiver of Public Money, who was last summer turned out of office at Indianapolis, is not more worthy at Vincennes, allowing him to be all the "Democrat" would proclaim. Why was Gen. Drake discarded and turned out at Indianapolis? Why is Indiana to be rendered the sport of "party," and the most respectable and unimpeachable friends of Gen. Jackson overlooked, to reward electioneering partisans? If Gen. Drake once lived in this land district, he had lost his residence, and even if he had not, there are hundreds of freemen who had not enjoyed office, as capable, as deserving, and much more acceptable to the people.

The Notary Public appointed is an individual, clerk to the Receiver, not known here; he may be of age! he may be a citizen of our state!—but he was entitled to no office in Knox county, and the idea of "accommodating land purchasers" by his appointment, is a humbug. The Land Law touching pre-emption rights, is explicit; it requires the oath to be administered by a "Justice of the Peace;" and in "small towns," strange purchasers have not "to travel from street to street" to find a Justice. The terms of appointment has nothing to do with this shameful affair. If Gen. Jackson can discard an officer when the appointing power is in him and the Senate conjointly, or revoke an appointment, our State Constitution confers the same power upon the Governor, (the language of our Constitution is the same) and we again call upon Gov. Noble to exercise it in this case. The people make this call. Van Antwerp is not a reputed citizen of our State; our National Road is a state interest, paid for by the State, and our legislature should prescribe the qualifications of all office holders within our boundaries. Is the "Knight" now answered? A free people will say he is.

THE "W. SUN," AND OUR REPRESENTATIVE.

In our editorial course, we set upon the principle that the true and legitimate province of an editor, is to give correct information to the people. While others labor for "party," we shall devote our energies to benefit all. We have done our Representative in Congress, the justice which every man should receive at our hands. But the enemies of truth and sound policy, are dissatisfied: their contrivances will not stand a touch! They think to prove one thing by falsely asserting another! and to injure and defame John Ewing, has been for years the great object of Mr. Stout's Western Sun correspondents. Vincennes has been injured by the course of that paper, and our object shall be to counteract its baneful effects. While about it, the shafts of calumny will fall thick and fast around us, but the heart of a patriot will rise under the blow which is unjustly levelled at his reputation, and his succeeding efforts like the ceaseless billows of the ocean, will pour upon those who would degrade him, to paralyze his exertions, a tide of indignation which they can neither hope to resist nor escape from.

We publish in this paper, a letter from Mr. Ewing, with other matter. The men who misrepresent his sentiments and conduct, cannot hope to escape exposure; and were we to judge as we know, their infamy is only half exposed. The Western Sun slander cannot operate against John Ewing. This is our firm conviction.

IMPROVEMENT.

Vincennes is improving—the *vetes* of Jackson, and the *deceit* of his slaves, cannot do more than obstruct our prosperity. The spirit of freemen is not to be conquered by the pressure of the times; and all the mismanagement now evident in a profligate executive power, can only injure us for a time. It is true, the purse of the nation is left in the hands, or under the direction of an usurper, whose engines of corruption and oppression, are at work in all directions to delude the people; but the glorious pillar on which our free institutions rest in the hands of freemen, will afford no cloak to tyranny. Our Wabash and our White rivers will be improved. To meet the wants of our increasing population, several buildings are now in progress of erection; and the votes of the people this year, are praiseworthy. The deceitful fallacies of Jacksonism are conquered—the people are awake! In the language of Mr. Clayton, we can proclaim—

"Among those who have been roused to action by the intolerable usurpations of the Executive, there are, I find, in every county of the state, men who were formerly the pride and stay of the party opposed to us, but whose generous love of liberty and manly spirit of resistance to the encroachments of power, have induced them to come to the rescue at the moment of our country's greatest peril. To these men we owe a debt of gratitude never to be forgotten. Among them I find with feelings of inexpressible satisfaction, many of the most prominent and gifted of those whose efforts helped to raise our present Chief Magistrate to office. With such men to aid us in the support of such principles as we contend for, we cannot fail to triumph; and when we do, let no one set it down as a triumph of aught but what of all things on earth are most dear to us—our Constitution and laws. It will be no victory of mere Bank men or anti-Bank men, no battle gained by party men known to any one former political designation in this country. It will be a victory of the friends of civil liberty, gained by the force of reason and the love of country, forming a bright and memorable era in all the time while the history of American freedom shall endure on earth."

The following extract from John Ewing's address to his constituents before he went to Congress, is enough to confound and refute all the Western Sun's scurrility in relation to that gentleman's conduct. But the base design of the "Sun" is to depreciate that gentleman; its falsehoods will fail, but as heretofore, its pestilent course may operate against the people's interest. Of this all can judge. This free people will never consent to elevate the unworthy, or to fetter their representative in the deceitful schemes of party office holders. Mr. Stout's critics are wonderful, and false as wonderful.—Read—Mr. Ewing said:

In relation to any approaching warfare for succession to the Presidency, no dispute can reach me; it is the business of the people. No President, or Presidential "Question," shall ever operate unduly upon my representative course. My convictions of correct principles, and sound policy can alone influence me, under your guidance in all my public acts; and when you reflect upon this, as upon other matters of general interest, and still differ in opinion, truth and reason will, it is hoped, be found to preponderate. I am satisfied you will never allow the selfish juggling of party to make adherence to any President an exclusive guide to direct your votes for a representative in Congress. I know thousands of intelligent and worthy citizens—men who cherish a sincere love of country, and upright conscientious voters for the President of their choice, would not vote to emit party views contrary to their own convictions. I will not act for a party, but for, and on behalf of all; and it is your substantial interests and happiness I feel bound to consult. The powers to will, to judge, and to execute our laws, embrace the three great functions of our entire Government, and it is happily provided that no two of these powers can, with safety, be conferred on the same officer.—Least of all would it be safe to confer them on any President whose patronage controls many thousands of officers. If you were thus to act, legislation will become a perfect nullity, and that liberty which secures equal rights, and ensures happiness, will soon disappear, when the discretionary opinions of one man control the ballot box, and all those who represent the people. But this can never be—theory and practice may not always correspond exactly, because events and circumstances do not occur as theory calculates—but the distribution of powers, and the limitation, secure the glory of our system, and afford a guarantee of its durability. It is not the men appointed to office by a President, that I shall look for the voice of the people—their "reward" is, in some cases, merited; and the people interested, I am assured, would say so, if they held the direct power. I shall look to the people whom I serve, and upon whom I depend. The spirit of party is too often fostered by individual schemers, for mercenary purposes. Is it now, as in earlier days when the objects of all parties were to secure freedom, happiness, and rational liberty—when the faculties of all were employed in obtaining "noble ends by noble means"—or are we unlike "our sires of old," seeking self-aggrandizement only, and allowing men, not measures, to become the order of the day? I will not readily think we ever can degenerate, and I ask the question only to convey that idea. You may see attempts making, however, by ambitious politicians to land public interests in the fetters of a personal party discipline. But, I think, no such can prosper, the people will withhold their constitutional rights, and make their wishes control the policy of their rulers—they are sovereign, and will, I trust, forever merge every splenetic suggestion of party, in the harmony and happiness of the country. I hold that because Gen. Jackson was freely voted into the Presidential chair, no freeman is bound to approve every thing he or his office holders may say and do; and because many prefer another candidate, no honest man would on that account oppose good measures, or those who advocate them. Yet such is sometimes the spirit of party, that that spirit leads to dissension! I will here again repeat, (that my views may not be misinterpreted,) my course shall be guided by your interests and the general welfare. I will cordially approve of President Jackson's recommendations when my judgment sanctions, and shall condemn any of his views inimical to your interests, or to those of the country, and rely upon your well principled, patriotic sentiments to sustain me in pursuing it, discountenancing the perversions, "envy, hatred, malice and uncharitableness of any designing partisans;" and experience proves this in my case may be anticipated. I court fair and honest scrutiny on every proper occasion; and I contend that a free people ought to be jealous of men in power; but of whom ought they to be most afraid? of those who, at the hazard of popularity, by which alone they can expect to rise, act according to the dictates of their conscience and the deliberate convictions of their judgement, or those who in contempt of duty and violation of consistency, *deceit and turn every way, in order to keep the party track.* My conduct, studious to benefit you, will enable all to answer, each to his own satisfaction.

The Indiana Loan has been taken by Messrs. Prime, Ward, & Co. and J. & S. Josephs of New York, and R. & J. Phillips of Philadelphia, at one dollar and five cents the hundred dollars.

By referring to another column of today's paper, it will be seen that a new Diocese, called the Diocese of Vincennes, comprising the whole state of Indiana, and part of Illinois, has been erected, and the Rev. Simon Gabriel Brute, Professor of the Seminary at Mount St. Marys, Maryland, has been appointed its first Bishop.

The Cholera.—It appears by our exchange papers, that this disease is now prevailing at Montreal, Quebec, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Steubenville, New York, and at several other places, but at no great extent, except Quebec, where it rages with considerable violence.

To the Editor of the Vincennes Gazette.
I discover an artful compound of deceit and chicanery, and misrepresentation, under the editorial of Elihu Stout, Esq., publisher of the "Western Sun," a paper now paid for printing the laws; and a man now receiving part of the two thousand dollars per annum marked in the "Blue Book" as the salary of the Postmaster. After I had responded to the false charges of the would-be-thought "Old Settler," alias Slanderer, it seems an effort was necessary to try and destroy my unanswerable refutation of his calumny; and Stout (as usual) volunteers to back the

anonymous slanderer by affording a voucher for the most notorious misrepresentation and scurrility—at the same time, to create a false opinion that he publishes an impartial paper, he inserts my reply incorrectly while he attempts to vilify and discredit my "Circular"—and this too, without allowing his readers to judge for themselves! The obvious purpose, and drift of the writer of Stout's editorial, is, 1st, to create a belief that I neither refuted, nor ever denied, the "Old Slanderer's" imputations; 2nd, that the W. Sun, his paper, never abused me; 3d, that I have abandoned Jacksonism; 4th, that Jacksonmen (of Stout's stamp) should not vote for me; 5th, that I have done nothing for my district, the state, or the union; 6th, that I disappointed both parties, and "sulked" on the question of a resolution, saying the U. S. Bank should not be rechartered; 7th, that all the credit I deserve, "in relation to a bill to obtain an appropriation to improve the Wabash River, is not to have voted on its final passage, and to have allowed it to pass through the house without knowing it, until it had passed!!! Stout's writer does not directly allege all the foregoing points; he artfully states some of them hypothetically, and some in the way of interrogation; intending all to be taken by his readers, as founded in fact; and this to breed the rancorous hate on which it feeds again? The implied and express charges afford a true lineament of their false origin. But the avowed insufficiency of Stout's correspondent's attempted abuse, had to be revived by the editorial; and while evidently anxious to impress a false belief that I do not wish my "public measures criticised" (although the publicity I give to them proves the contrary) he would cover a grovelling spirit of anonymous detraction, by misrepresenting them. I should treat all the rildrily of the Western Sun with merited scorn, (as those who know me do) but it is now intended for distant use; and after using my best exertions for the common good of my constituents, it is a duty (when convenient) to have my opinions and conduct correctly stated to the shame and disgrace of my unprincipled assailants. The Old Settler, alias "Old Slanderer," called me a scullion, and charged me falsely, with a willingness to serve "party," and overlook the interests of my constituents!!! And Stout is made to say (with his usual grimace) "there was nothing in the publication, which could be construed into disrespect, or ill feeling"; this is Stout himself! Yet he still talks of Jacksonism; President Jackson despises all such crawling sycophants, and I abominate all such. Let the prolific source of the slanderer stand forth, if he dare, above his proper name; and I stand prepared to show a man estrayed from the principles of truth, & like Stout's paper, a pestilent curse to the harmony of the neighborhood and the best interests of the people. Stout arrogates the right to speak for others, in the words of a known enemy, without a shadow of truth; and the palpable and malignant falsehood of the writer, I have exposed on various occasions—therefore it is that by no principle of justice or imagination rule of construction, should I be blamed by any honest man, upon such vague and deceitful authority. But I will for the present, reserve an exposition of Stout's paper, his infamous writer, and his degraded prompter, to satisfy all the foul charges in brief. In doing this, although I confine myself to defence, and abstain from the recesses of the falsehoods without shewing his paper, and his writer, to be altogether infamous (and his informant to be unworthy of public confidence); yet, I hold myself to be in perfect readiness to do this as soon as the writer and informant cease to "sulk" from responsibility, and give their names to the public.

Let me here intimate, the pension money of the people, is not to be paid false claims. A day of reckoning will soon come, when money and land will be called forth to pay a just debt; and no nominal law can withstand, or obstruct justice by an offer of "stone." If it be deemed necessary, I shall cheerfully explain this allusion to "pension money," and to "stone," in my next letter—let the concerned, (Stout's writer) stand forth.

I will now dispose of the slanderous charges in the order I have placed them, without any trouble. Mr. Stout and his malignant prompter, may very willingly deceive themselves; but I hope their impostures and falsehood, can delude no honest man.

The first charge is the false imputations of the "Old Slanderer, alias 'Settler'—the second charge tends to shew, that the falsehoods propagated in the "Western Sun" for twelve years, were not "abusive," because "abuse" implies injury, and Stout's abuse has been of right, treated with derision and merited contempt; the third charge in relation to Jacksonism, (as belonging to any man), and the fourth charge, implicating many of my most ardent friends who can judge the President and the Representative as "public servants," by their acts, I will not deign (because it is unnecessary) to remark upon. They are known to be false, or futile; and every reader can counteract their base intent. The fifth charge, that I have done "nothing for my District, the State, or the Union," I could enlarge upon; my services have been as "nothing!" a million of dollars worth of land to the State is "nothing!"—thousands of claims recovered through me, are "nothing!"—all the measures I projected, and carried as the people's servant, are "nothing!" But I leave this base charge—clearly vaunt, eth not itself? The sixth charge, in relation to rechartering the Bank of the United States, is a wilful perversion of facts. I was known to be an advocate for a uni-

form general currency:—I was known to prefer currency afforded by the present Bank of the United States to that of any local State Banks—and I had proposed a plan preferable in every aspect to the United States Bank as it now exists; this plan was then undecided—therefore, I would not tie up my future efforts to benefit my constituents, by voting for, or against an abstract proposition, which was not referred to the committee, or legitimately, before congress. A letter of mine, in relation to this subject, was published some time ago in the Gazette; and if Stout's subscribers did not see my opinions, let them withdraw their subscriptions from the partial and polluted sheet; it is in my opinion, unworthy of any free man's support. I will now content myself with giving THE DIRECT to Stout's informant, in relation to my absence, or neglect to the passage of the Wabash bill—and if the informant feels (as he should feel) sore at this, let him stand forth! Proof upon proof of this, and some other matters, shall, with my aid, help to send him to a well merited and contemptible seclusion. With these brief remarks I confide in the knowledge and consideration of a free and upright people. I would present some other views of the perversions and misrepresentations against me, but I will not tire your readers with useless comments.

In Knox county I received my political birth; and with the approval of my labors by an extended district (in contempt of the opposition of Stout's Western Sun, to every measure I ever devised) I hope to merit and receive an enlarged support hereafter.

Respectfully, &c.

JOHN EWING.

August, 1834.

From the Indiana Journal.

BANK LOAN OBTAINED.

By the following letter received a few days ago from Nicholas McCarty, Esq., one of the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to negotiate a loan for banking purposes, it will be seen that the amount of the Indiana 5 per cent stock offered for sale, has been taken at a small premium. It is supposed that the Banks will commence business towards the latter part of November.

NEW YORK, AUG. 7, 1834.

Messrs Douglass & Maguire:
GENTLEMEN—Agreeably to promise, I give you the earliest information of the result of the State Loan of 5 per cent stock for banking purposes. The amount we proposed to sell, viz: \$500,000 was yesterday taken by Messrs. Prime, Ward and King, of this city at 101 and 5-100 dollars for each hundred dollars of stock, say \$5,250 premium on the whole sum taken. We are to receive it in payments, and will endeavor to make such arrangements as to have the specie all placed at convenient points for our state by the first day of November next.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

NICHOLAS MCCARTY.

The only bid made save the one accepted was by Messrs. J. & L. A. Josephs of this city and R. & J. Phillips of Philadelphia, both agents of Rothschilds, and was 100 and 75-100 dollars of stock, or \$3,700 premium on the whole.

From the Indiana Democrat of Aug 15

We are requested by Thomas Posey, Agent for paying pensions in Indiana, to solicit the Pensioners throughout the State, who would prefer receiving their pensions at Indianapolis, to communicate their wishes to him free of postage at Corydon, at as early a period as practicable. This request is made in obedience to the War Department, preparatory to an arrangement for a division of the Agency.

Editors throughout the State would no doubt confer a favor upon many of the pensioners, by communicating this intelligence through their respective columns.

"HUZZA FOR THE GOLD CURRENCY!"

If there be any credit attached to the introduction of what is slavishly termed Jackson money, to which does that credit belong?

TO THOSE WHO OPPOSE ANDREW JACKSON.—The Jackson party are entitled to no merit in regard to this subject. So far as they could, they endeavored to prevent the Whigs of the Senate from securing the payment of the expenses of the Government to be paid in specie of any sort. They prefer, undoubtedly, a rag currency. Must we again refer to the Yemassee and Nays on this question? As it seems to be necessary to repeat the truth, in order to put press on this ridiculous variety of the collar and the *hardy* of the Administration party, or *order*. Here it is!

IS THE SENATE
Mr. POINDEXTER moved to amend the General Appropriation Bill, by adding thereto the following section:

"Sec 3 And he it further enacted, That no payment of the money appropriated by this act, or any other act passed at the present session of Congress, shall be made in the note or notes of any Bank which shall not be at par value at the place where such payment may be made, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of any debt due from the United States to individuals."

Upon the question of agreeing to this important and salutary amendment, the yeas and nays being taken, were as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Bibb, Black, Chambers, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, King, of Georgia, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster—22
NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grinnam, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, Kent, King, of Alabama, Linn, Morris, Preston, Shepley, White, Wilkins, Wright—16

Thus, in despite of the Administration and its supporters in the Senate, this provision, to compel the Government to continue to pay its obligations in specie, or in paper equal to specie, was attached to the bill, and is now, thanks to the Senate, the law of the land.

The collar men make much noise about a gold currency. Now, if it were ever so accept-

able, and eagerly clutched by all who could get it; and if all the gold on the continent of America were coined into eagles, it would not afford a pocket-piece for each family in the land.—The advantages of the new coinage of gold, therefore, are wholly overrated; and were it not so, the people can see by the foregoing vote, whether Mr. Benton desired it to circulate!—Facts are stubborn things.—Conn. Int.

From the Newburyport Herald.

DAMAGES ON THE PROTESTED BILL.

The Globe pretends that it has just discovered that the United States Bank means to claim damages on the protested bill drawn by our government on the French government; denounces the claim as extraordinary and unjust; and asserts that the U. S. Bank never parted with any money on account of that bill. This is perfectly characteristic with the Government organ.

The truth is that the Bank has done, in this case, exactly what every prudent and fair man would do—in a similar case.

The government can sue the Bank, though the Bank, cannot sue the Government. The suit will be tried before a jury of twelve honest men. Such is the tribunal to which the bank is willing to refer its claims. It clearly should do nothing more than this. The course pursued by the Bank is the course which prudence, fairness and conscious rectitude enjoin.

If I have a claim against an individual, that I think just, but which it disputes; and having such claim, I receive money on his account, enough to satisfy my claim, which if I pay over to him, I am morally sure he never will repay to me; should I not be a dunce to pay it over? Ought I not to put him to his legal remedy?

This case is not so strong as that between the Government and the Bank. For an individual can be sued for monies received to the use of another; but, let it be remembered, the government cannot.

Really, if the Bank had nothing worse to answer for than this affair of damages, its triumph would be complete.

THE POST OFFICE—INCONTESTABLE FACTS.

The foul-mouthed organs of Toryism, are very careful not to say more than they can help, about the Post Office and its corruptions, though they maintain a prodigious bellowing about the bank.

It cannot be denied, that a little more than five years ago, the late postmaster general transferred the Department to his successor, the present incumbent, with an acknowledged surplus in its treasury of about a quarter of a million of dollars; and with an official assurance, founded on long experience, of its competency to yield to the public treasury, a clear annual revenue of half a million of dollars.

Neither can it be denied that the department is now bankrupt, and that it has been insolvent since the month of December, 1832. In less than a term of four years after the present Postmaster General entered upon the duties of his office, the department became insolvent.

Another damning fact which cannot be denied is that the actual condition of the Department was not only concealed from congress and from the public, but at the moment when its flourishing and successful operations were vainly proclaimed in official documents it was actually insolvent and unworthy of credit.

The following Resolution, reported by a majority, of the Committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the Post Office Department, was adopted by a UNANIMOUS VOTE OF THE SENATE:—

"Resolved, That it is proved and admitted that large sums of money have been borrowed at different Banks by the Postmaster General, in order to make up the deficiency in the means of carrying on the Post Office Department, without authority given by any law of Congress; and as congress alone possesses the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States, all such contracts for loans by the Post Master General, are illegal and void."

These are matters of notoriety—bad enough one would think to have procured Barry's removal long ago. But more is to come. It is likewise an incontestable fact, that, without the collar of legal authority, and indirect and positive violation of an express provision of the Constitution, a series of loans, beginning in December, 1833, were negotiated, upon the credit of the United States, to sustain the Department. These loans were negotiated by a Head of one of the five Departments of Government, established in Washington, under the eye and immediate direction of the President—a head almost in daily intercourse with him, and forming a part of his Cabinet. Gen. Jackson either knew, or he did not know these facts. If he knew, he shared the guilt of Barry. If he did not know, he stultified himself and the grand theory of his "responsibility." When he did know, he should have turned out the culprit as he has now done. He therefore countenances, and encourages, the corruptions and illegalities of the Post Office Department.—*Lib. Adv.*

The President says in his protest, that he is individually responsible for every act of every executive officer under the Government. Suppose he were arrested and brought to trial for the mail robberies of his reform Postmasters—would he not be for backing out from his doctrine of "responsibility"? We suspect that he would not be long in adding another coil to his Protest.

The Washington Globe has one article to show that the President is not responsible for the mismanagement of the Post office, and another to prove that no part of the blame can be attached to a Post-Master-General. The inquiry, we suppose, rests no where at all. "Who