

# GAZETTE

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1835.

We should be happy to have an interview with our correspondent whose essay is signed "A Whig." We again repeat, that no communication will be inserted in this paper unless the writer makes himself known to us.

*Western Sun Tactics.*—If we were certain that the unfair course pursued by the Western Sun editor is as harmless abroad as it is known to be at home, we should witness its twisting and swaggering in relation to the Lane affair, without even a passing remark. Neither Mr. Ewing nor his friends can express any surprise that the base and cowardly assault of Lane should have an apologist in that paper, more particularly about election times, as the inexorable enmity it has long manifested, can duly testify.—"Falsehood" when "exposed and corrected," does not suit the columns of our neighbor, but without the correction it seems to rest there very easy. To shield the dastardly attack of young Lane from the infamy it has affixed to him, and to slander Mr. Ewing without even a shadow of proof, our neighbor will still attempt to insinuate that the cause was not the debate in the House wherein his father's falsehood was rendered evident, when self respect with one grain of moral honesty, might cause him to acknowledge the truth that there is not one grain of evidence of any other cause—that Lytle's evidence is only repeating what Lane had told him (of which he avows he had no personal knowledge) and that the humbug defence read by Lane and published in the Western Sun, is mainly founded upon an erroneous statement of Mr. Burns, and is entirely overthrown by the knowledge of other gentlemen present—indeed it is since corrected and contradicted by the voluntary admissions of Mr. Burns himself. Why has not the correction of Mr. Burns, and the exposure of the Globe falsehood, embraced in Mr. Ewing's publication inserted in this Gazette of May 24, appeared in the Western Sun? Because, we apprehend, the editor of the Sun would palm off upon his readers a false conjecture of Penn of the Louisville Advertiser, that Lane was "probably defending the reputation (not of his father, but) of another member of his family as near to him!" Is this not true? Look at the editorial of the Sun. The Louisville Journal happened to call a court of inquiry a "court martial," and to say that Lane had been stricken from the rolls of the army (as he should have been) instead of being only dismissed from the station he occupied as a superintendent of the Break Water on the Delaware, (both points quite unimportant in regard to the real point at issue between the Western Sun and the facts of the case) our neighbor would, because we inserted these unimportant misnomers, cry "falsehood," and at the same time withhold many of the facts from his readers which are essential to a proper understanding of the matter! The "falsehoods exposed and corrected" in the Gazette, the editor of the Sun dare not directly sustain; but as usual he would change the important to an unimportant issue, in order to insinuate false impressions of Mr. Ewing, shield the dastard Lane, and thus create an unfounded belief that the falsehood of both the Lanes as shown in their publications, and the disgraceful course they pursued, does not merit the indignation justly awarded to each.

## FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE. OUR BOROUGHS.

What is to be done for it, says a writer in your last number, under the signature of "Vincennes." Permit me to ask what has been done for it, by the Trustees, and what has become of the many thousands of dollars drawn from the people's purses since 1817. Who can point to the first and last that has been filled up or drained, or the first improvement made by them? Now, none can be seen, except such as have been made by "voluntary associations." Does "Vincennes" wish to revive that shapeless thing called the Charter, brought forth under the territorial government, with amendments and amendments, until it would seem the Trustees are amenable to no power whatever, for it is a fact that they have never consented to let those they tax know the amount collected, or to what use they have applied it, or reported the situation of the Borough fund in any form or shape. If the present charter is so lame as not to make it obligatory on the Trustees to give information to the people the amount collected from them, and the manner in

which it is applied, it ought to be crushed without mercy. Every man's hand should be raised against it in loud complaints for redress, to the next legislature. So long as the present state of things exists, we cannot expect to thrive as a community; no one feels when he is paying his Borough tax, as if he, himself, or the citizens were to be benefited by it; he therefore pays it with reluctance, and loses much of the zeal he would have for working for the public; he views the Collector with a jealous eye, and as rumor says, they sometimes do not pay over all they collect; he often gives him credit for keeping the whole, when others share the spoils with him. B.

## FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE. CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

The electioneering of congressional candidates is now progressing in earnest throughout the state; and we can learn more of other districts than of our own. The Western Sun can as usual, give Mr. Ewing a "sly tap," but of Doctor Davis it affords no satisfactory information. We learn that Mr. Ewing and Doctor Davis met at a muster some time ago in Daviess county, and Mr. Ewing proposed to the Doctor to make appointments and inform him of the time and place that the people should hear and judge of both at the same time. This proposition was made in the presence of many voters, as the Doctor had with characteristic confidence, started through the district before Mr. Ewing, and had insinuated, if not expressed, many grounds of objection to his absent competitor. The Doctor declined to make any appointments, and would not let his course be known; and some of the voters then present, protested openly against clandestine communications. It argues a bad cause to shun examination, but the speeches and handbills two years ago, are yet remembered. During the last congressional canvass, some friends of Davis near Capt. J. Johnson's (in Owen county) advertised a meeting at which Mr. Ewing was expected to attend, when Mr. Ewing was left uninformed, (utterly ignorant of the appointment) and many voters were thus induced to believe that he treated them with neglect, when Doctor Davis only was advised, and of course done attended! This may be one of the modes now pursued, but the people should know upon such impositions; the Doctor should publish or speak upon fair notice. If the Doctor has appointments let both go before the people; let both be advised of all that is said, and uprightness and truth will sit in judgement. At the last congressional election in this district, we learn that in three counties, printed tickets were distributed on which Mr. Ewing's name was not even inserted. This, and all such schemes must be guarded against now, as well as the false tales of hirings sent about the different counties to circulate them.

In the adjoining districts we discover the candidates travel together, or meet at certain points; but it appears Doctor Davis is resolved to travel alone, tell his own story, and Mr. Ewing must follow him to correct or explain its particulars. There seems to be a strong disposition on the part of Mr. Stout of the Western Sun to keep the Van Buren question out of view; surely this is not with a view to delude the people with any pretences on behalf of the "old hero!" We cannot believe such humbug will tickle the fancy of any rational man, when our rivers and our roads are left unprovided for, and the rivers and roads of a people who voted against "the party" are simply provided for. The former office holders were exposed generally, to the "old hero!" At the period of his first election; but he was elected as "one of the people," and now the office holders generally, and those who seek office, (of whom Doctor Davis has without success been one of the most earnest for two years) want to palm Van Buren upon the Union. He voted against appropriations to improve our rivers—against reducing the price, or dividing the proceeds of the public lands—he voted for and against a protective tariff—he is a corrupt politician, and Indiana cannot support him. The office holder's candidate for Congress, Doctor Davis, now Postmaster at Carlisle, (franking lots of electioneering letters to every quarter of the district) may feel bound in accordance with "party" to support Van Buren, but the people, free and independent, with an eye to their own interests, will choose another. "Reform" will, must embrace the "general welfare." As the "old hero" can no longer help the Doctor, he may indeed feel in a desperate condition; but he can "go ahead" notwithstanding, and if he can induce the people to forget the long and faithful services of John Ewing—or if the false abuse of the Globe, the Indiana Democrat, and the Western Sun, can injure Ewing, then truth will have lost its influence, and public good will be disregarded. But we cannot apprehend any such thing—this people have eyes and can see, have ears and can hear, have understandings and can judge—and they will not now arrest the tide of prosperity that is approaching their firesides; they will uphold John Ewing until he perfects what he has happily begun, so essential to the welfare of Indiana.

In making the foregoing remarks for the information of the public, we desire to evince no other feeling; and if Mr. Stout of the Western Sun, like "the sulky dame" of "Tam O'Shanter," "cursing his wrath to keep it warm," chooses to make them a pretext to provoke a few additional, the most casual observer will see what he has to gain. The march of time is bringing us near to the day of election,

and we hope "congratulating conscience" will cheer the result. At this moment, with prospects of the success of Mr. Ewing, we can rest content. We believe correct principles of action which guide him, and the talent and spirit with which he maintains them—his devotion to the best interests of his constituents, and his unremitting attention to the various business committed to him, show that his professions and his practice always correspond; and now, notwithstanding the clandestine efforts making to defeat him, he seems to repose in the patriotism, independence, generous kindness, and well-merited confidence of the great body of the people, and the people repose in him, for he has never been neglectful of his obligations. We fear "eleventh-hour" tales, and electioneering stories; we have some recollection of such maneuvering, and desire the people to be "wide awake" and aware of all such.

## MANY VOTERS.

## THE CLOSE OF THE GRAND FARCE AND ITS RESULT.

The Humbug Convention adjourned in "much admired disorder," on Friday evening, after having registered the Presidential decree, and declared Martin Van Buren, of New York, and Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, the two persons to be voted for as President and Vice President of the United States, when it shall please his present Most Gracious Majesty to give up the Government to his successor. It had been previously agreed that a simple majority should decide the question, but on the motion of Mr. Strange, from North Carolina, the vote was reconsidered, and a majority of two thirds was required. After a good deal of discussion and after some pretty piquant and severe home thrusts from a Virginia Delegate, the vote was taken on the nomination for the President, and Martin Van Buren received the whole of the two hundred and sixty-five votes, and was declared unanimously nominated. All this was of course, done without difficulty, for the orders on this subject had been too explicit to be disobeyed; but in balloting for the Vice Presidency, the members, or some of them, thought themselves at liberty to exercise a small share of "liberty." The following is the result:—

New York Enquirer.	R. M. Johnson.	W. C. Rives.
Maine,	0	10
New Hampshire,	7	0
Vermont,	7	0
Massachusetts,	4	10
Connecticut,	3	0
Rhode Island,	4	0
New York,	42	0
New Jersey,	0	3
Delaware,	3	0
Pennsylvania,	30	0
Maryland,	0	10
Virginia,	0	23
North Carolina,	9	15
Georgia,	0	11
Tennessee,	15	0
Kentucky,	15	0
Ohio,	21	0
Indiana,	9	0
Mississippi,	4	0
Louisiana,	5	0
Missouri,	4	0
	173	87

The subsequent proceedings we copy from the Baltimore Chronicle.

When the vote of New York was announced, the Virginians hissed most ungraciously, and the Kentuckians applauded loudly.

The vote having all been given in, a delegate from Pennsylvania arose and stated that a part of that delegation had voted under a misapprehension, and that seven of them wanted to vote for Mr. Rives; but supposed they were not at liberty to do so. Here was a disclosure, and consternation prevailed in the meeting, when a Virginian got up and insisted that the vote of that State be corrected as requested. This set the Johnsonians in motion, and perceiving that the majority were disposed to take advantage of this wrong impression, the motion was withdrawn.

A member then rose, and moved that the vote of Massachusetts be recorded unanimously in favor of Mr. Rives, as that gentleman had received a majority of the votes of that delegation.

The President stated that this could not be done, but if the gentleman would make a motion to withdraw the vote for correction, he could do so; and the motion was accordingly made.

Here was another bone of contention thrown among them, and the members were spouting all around the house. At length, in despair, the motion was withdrawn. The President then announced that Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, was nominated for Vice President, having received more than two thirds of the votes given.

A motion was now made for a recess, and the president being about to put the motion, a gentleman from Virginia, asked that it might be withdrawn, and his request being complied with, he said that he rose to perform an unpleasant duty, but one from which he could not, nor would not shrink. It was to announce to the convention that the VIRGINIA DELEGATION would not support Mr. RICHARD M. JOHNSON for the Vice Presidency. That they had no confidence in his principles nor his character—they had come there to support principles not men, and they had already gone as far as possible in support of Mr. Van Buren, and that they would not go further, and support Mr. Johnson!

The remarks of this gentleman were strong and appropriate, and at once

brought the managing, time serving politicians of New York to a stand. Their artifices were discovered, and their despicable schemes exposed. They had over-reached themselves in catering for the appetite of the amalgamationists and agrarians of New York.

After the delegate from Virginia had set down, (previous to which he had read a resolution passed by the Virginia delegation, that they would not support Mr. Johnson,) a member from Kentucky took the floor.

He did not understand what the principles of Virginia were, but he was certain that Mr. Johnson had killed Tecumseh, and, therefore, he ought to be made Vice President. He had fought during the late war, and had written a report against stopping the mail on Sunday, and was in favor of abolishing imprisonment for debt—no man had done more; and the people of the West as well as those who live in valleys as those who reside on top of mountains, were in favor of him!

We regret that we cannot give more of the magnificent effort from this bold Kentuckian, because at almost every word the Johnsonites would cry out "good!" and clap their hands and their cry "hear, hear!" filled the church.

After he had exhausted himself, another son of the "Old Dominion" got up, and observed that the speech which had just been delivered was so doubt very eloquent, and embodied fully the principles of Mr. Johnson, but Virginia was not content to take him for Vice President, and would not.

A number of other persons addressed the meeting, and then, on motion, they took recess until 8 o'clock, P. M.

At 6 P. M. the President took his seat, and Gen. R. M. Saunders, who receives a salary of three thousand a year from the United States, made a long speech to bring the Virginia delegation in, but they would not stand it, and after he had set down, a Virginia delegate rose and denounced Johnson as a "black man," and on all leading questions of constitutional principles opposed to Virginia.

This made the New Yorkers stare—and up jumped "Hubb Little" of Ohio, and spouted for an hour. (We have not room to write out our notes for this morning paper—we will only state now that the Moblites at last triumphed over the Whiffles, and that the convention adjourned sine die about 9 o'clock in most admirable disorder.)

## THE BILL OF INDIGNITY PASSED BY THE FRENCH CHAMBERS OF DEPUTIES.

At two o'clock P. M. yesterday our news schooner *Eclipse* boarded off Fire Island the packet ship *Narcissus*. Captain Smith, which sailed from Liverpool on the 26th April. Our news collector made the land as soon after as advisable, and arrived in town last night, by express, at about 11 o'clock, bringing us London and Liverpool papers of the 25th.

These papers contain the important news that the bill making the necessary appropriation for the payment of the indemnities committed by France on our commerce, had passed the Chamber of Deputies by a very large majority.

We extract from the two files of London papers, and from a Liverpool paper every word they contain on this interesting subject, and still the information obtained from those sources will hardly be found sufficiently explanatory. That the bill has passed there can be no doubt, but the payment of the money appears to be accompanied by some condition in relation to the President's Message. We presume that "a satisfactory explanation" of the offensive passages is all that is required, as the French Ministry—or more properly speaking Louis Philippe—are to be the judges of what explanation will be satisfactory, this condition we think will hardly give rise to new difficulties. At any rate whatever be the consequences, if it even imply an explanation derogatory to our national character, we flatter ourselves it will not be acquiesced in.

Mr. Livingston it appears is to quit Paris, and after the indecorous and impolitic publication of his correspondence made here, nothing else could be expected. We attach no importance to the crude suggestions in relation to his future course made by the English journals. He has positive orders from the Federal Government in any event to leave France and whether he take England in his way home, or return in the Constitution frigate, is a matter of little importance in a public point of view.

On the whole, we think the matter may now be considered settled, and that the amount of money agreed by treaty to be paid over to us by the French government, will be forth-coming in due season.

We have no spare left for other extracts. The British Ministry are filling up all the subordinate offices, as a matter of course, with their adherents. The Great Seal has been put in commission, Sir Charles Hepys, Master of the Rolls, Sir Laurence Stowell, Vice Chancellor, and Sir John Bosanquet, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, are the Lord Commissioners. This Earl of Mulgrave has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Radical press is decidedly out in opposition to the Melbourne Ministry. General Valdez the Spanish Minister of War has taken the command of the Queen's army in the north of Spain, in place of General Mina who had resigned.

N. Y. Enquirer.

## ON WORKING OXEN.

We copy the following remarks on Working Oxen from the Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, contained in a letter from the Hon. Levi Lincoln to John Hare Powell, Esq:

"The best broken oxen are those which are early trained and accustomed to the yoke with occasional light work. They are as often as early as at one or two years of age, with gentle and patient usage. At this period they are more docile and tractable, and it is thought become more powerful, by being sooner accustomed to each other, and to the application of their strength to the draft. I believe they may be taught to travel in almost any gait: certain it is, the rate at which oxen differently broken will walk with their load, would seem incredible to a person ignorant of the difference in the mode of their training. To accustom them to a quick pace, they should at first be driven in the yoke while young, without any, or a very light weight, and never heavily loaded, until they have arrived at full strength and maturity.

"A great fault with many people is too much indifference to the construction of the Yoke. Almost any shapeless piece of wood, with holes for the insertion of the bows, is made to answer; but to the ease of the draft, the adaptation of the yoke or how to the neck of the bullock, and the position of the staple and ring in the yoke, are altogether material. For common use, and particularly for ploughing, I have found that yokes were generally too short. Cattle of the largest size require a yoke from four and a half to five feet in length.

In short yokes they are apt to haul as it is termed—that is, draw from each other, and to such a degree, in some instances, as to cross their fore-legs, and destroy their power and greatly impede their progress: I once owned a pair made totally useless by the habit, and afterwards entirely corrected by the application of a yoke eighteen inches longer. A short yoke is necessary only in snow paths, where cattle would otherwise crowd against each other, the opposite of hauling, but of the same mischievous effect.

"In respect to what oxen may be made to do in a short time, or as an experiment upon their strength, I must refer you to the results of our ploughing matches.

With us they are but little used upon the road, except on the transporting of heavy loads for short distances in the same or neighboring towns. One reason why horses are preferred for waggoning on the road, may be that they can be made to travel quicker, and that from the construction of the hoof, they are less liable to lameness, than the cloven footed ox, by becoming foot-sore. On the other hand, the patient and steady labor of the ox, finds no substitute in the horse for the service of the farm; and the latter is seldom seen there except in occasional aid of the ox-team, or with the light plows between the rows of corn. The value of a yoke of oxen, or a pair of horses, for use, in all the business of a farm admits of no comparison. So decided is the former, that I do not believe a single farmer can be found in this extensive agricultural country who performs his labor by horses without oxen; while there are hundreds, I had almost said thousands, who make no other use of horses in husbandry, than to furrow for planting, and plough among their corn for hoeing.

"Our oxen are kept in a cheaper and less expensive manner than horses. In the summer they are uniformly grazed in the pastures. In the cold and winter seasons they are put into the barns, and fed upon the stock hay as it is called—that which grows in meadows, and upon the fodder of cornstalks, husks, &c., unless indeed they are worked more than usual when hay of better quality is given them; and in all cases, as the spring advances, their keeping is improved, and with better hay some grain is added. I speak of the general practice of farmers. There are some who keep their oxen more generously, and others more hardly than I have mentioned. But with a clean and warm stable, with daily application of the curry comb and card, and coarse food, without severe labour, the best farmers will at all times exhibit teams of most vigorous and powerful cattle and their best hay and their grain will be saved in their beef and pork, and in the produce of their dairies, for the market."

*The Use of a Dead Wife.*—A German Journal contains the following paragraph:—"The wife of a laboring man in the neighborhood of Stockholm, died some time ago, and the husband made the necessary preparations for the interment.—He, however, deposited a block of wood in the coffin instead of the corpse, which he conveyed during the night into a forest that it might serve as bait for wild beasts. By this expedient he succeeded in catching a wolf and two foxes. On the circumstance being made known, the man was arrested and carried before a court of justice; but far from being intimidated, he claimed the reward offered for destroying mischievous animals."

From Bell's Life in London.

*A Short Story.*—Jackson says to Van Buren, "I'll make you my successor!"—Kendall says to Jackson, "make Van Buren take Dick Johnson on the ticket with him as Vice President." "He shall do it," says the old chief—and forthwith several hundred office holders, hungry expectants, political fortune hunters and idlers of all denominations, with long years, meet at Baltimore and cry *dixie* to what General Jackson has already said, and this is called democracy and the voice of the people!! What a humbug.

N. Y. Eve. Star.