

# GAZETTE

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, OCT. 3, 1835.

PEOPLES CANDIDATE  
FOR PRESIDENT IN 1836.  
GEN. WM. H. HARRISON,  
Of Ohio.

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE SOVEREIGN WILL OF AN INTELLIGENT AND PATRIOTIC PEOPLE.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN MEETING.  
FOR PRESIDENT

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

WHEREAS, the Second Monday in December next has been designated as the day for holding a meeting at Indianapolis by delegates from each County in the State, for the purpose of forming an Electoral Ticket to support the "Democratic Republican Candidate of the People, Gen. William Henry Harrison for President," therefore,

Notice is hereby given to the Democratic Republican citizens of Knox County friendly to this distinguished Hero and Statesman, for the Presidency, to meet at the Court House in Vincennes on Saturday, Nov. 7th, (the anniversary of the Battle of Tippecanoe) next to appoint persons from this County, to represent us in the meeting to be held at Indianapolis in December next.

As this is the only Republican way of forming an electoral ticket it is hoped that the voice of every friend to the Constitution, and every opposer of the Office-holder's Candidate, will be heard in this meeting. It is the earnest request that citizens from all parts of the County attend.

TIPPECANOE.

Sept. 30th 1835.

Post Office and Indianapolis "Democrat."

That collar press is only deserving of notice, on account of the government patronage undeservedly showered upon it by partisans only a little higher than its editorial expectant. One page of this vicious vehicle is filled with official government advertisements. This is probably as it should be!—only why is our neighbor of the Sun overlooked? We only advert to the miscalled "Democrat" now, mainly to show the following advertisement:

POST OFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS,

August 11th 1835.

HAVING been instructed by the Post Master General, to advertise a list of Letters every month, I would respectfully request of persons calling for advertised letters to name the month they were advertised in, as the letters of each month will be placed in a separate case, and only referred to when advertised letters are called for in each month.

JOHN CAIN, r. m.

The patronage extended by the foregoing instruction, is enormous in the way of advertising; and why is it not extended to Vincennes? The law requires no such monthly publications; but every change is now desirable, and Vincennes should benefit by their occurrence—we should not be proscribed when money is concerned. It would be very satisfactory to the people surely, whose roads cannot procure a cent to facilitate the conveyance of the mail, and whose rivers are vetoed, to learn how much of their money is expended in this state to uphold collar presses!

"The wounded snake bites itself."—We have looked over the article in the last week's Western Sun, signed by that consummate character, "S. L. Halbert" of yellow jacket ticket and indictment letter writing memory, and have not yet got our own consent to notice the worthless dignitary, as he is believed by his neighbors to be richly deserving of in one point of view.

That he found a place in the Western Sun, without a voucher, is no matter of surprise. "The blessed Sun" itself, is condemned to breed mock worms. Hence, such a fellow without any enviable confidence or credit in the town where he resides, is pushed forward to catch gulls abroad! The use of such a man is a palpable admission of the desperate shifts of his chief prompters. We may next week devote half a column to point out in brief, the falsehoods he fathers, to shew the true value of his denials, and upbraids, and slanders.

The fact of getting the yellow tickets printed is admitted; and our neighbor justifies, and without saying that he printed in 1827, tickets for a senator with only one name when there were three candidates, he charges Mr. Ewing with having it done; the charge, we learn, as bearing upon Mr. E. is untrue; and even if it were true, it has no bearing upon the late congressional contest. Mr. Ewing was not in Putnam county for some weeks before the election; the tickets there he has reason to believe embraced both candidates; he tells us he has taken steps to ascertain, and if one sided tickets were circulated by the friends of Davis, self-

defence may have required that course on the part of his friends. The facts will be ascertained. Mr. Ewing in one of his late letters, adverted to the publications we had made in relation to the yellow tickets, (the false report of his death we find extended into different counties, but it was used and heard, and urged in Martin county,) and to traduce him was the great object of Halbert. The fellow and his advisers only shew their own baseness: the one should give or get a voucher for the other, as all such defamation passes the known character of that individual "like the idle wind." The counterfeit pretensions and malice of such men, regularly dealt out in the Sun for years, has been properly appreciated by the people. They know Mr. E. to be

"An honest man and long tried friend, On him they know they can depend; He does not slip from side to side, In him the people can confide. His country's good his only aim, He fears not men, or party blame; He is in truth the people's man, And hated by the tools of Van, Because he will not lend his aid To execute the plan they've laid. By Caucus schemes and sly dictation T' make Van ruler of the nation."

The scrub Halbert must get his vouchers.

We have to acknowledge the reception of the first four numbers of a new and respectable weekly paper, entitled "The Investigator," published at Corydon, by our late townsmen, Mr. I. Mattingly, and we take pleasure in making the acknowledgement. From the appearance and contents of the four numbers received, as well as from our acquaintance with the political tact and mechanical skill of Mr. Mattingly, we are satisfied his paper will merit success. The intelligent community in and around Corydon, should not allow such an establishment to languish for want of essential patronage. The paper is well got up and well printed. It evidently deserves to succeed, and we trust, will succeed. We will further express our satisfaction in relation to the Investigator's first address to his patrons—Mr. M. promises that "truth shall at all times and on all occasions be his polar star, and from it he will never vary. Uniformity, independence and impartiality, shall mark his course." He comes forth, too, as every patriot should, feelingly alive to the best interests of the country, to assist to promote the general welfare, and to guard our inestimable right of franchise from the control of unprincipled men, who, to continue themselves in office, would render the voice of a free people subservient to the vilest party purposes. To this end the Investigator will, of course, support Gen. Harrison, to occupy the Presidential chair. The editor says—

"The claims of various persons for that dignified office, are already presented to the public. Some are fairly before the people as candidates. Of all those yet spoken of, he must prefer the elevation of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, to that responsible office. The brief limits of this address will not permit him to enter into a full detail of all the reasons upon which this preference is founded; it may suffice on the present occasion to say that his whole life, from the age of manhood up to the present day, has been spent in active services for his country, either in the field or in her councils."

Good.—A scribbler in the Western Sun over the signature of "Democrat," whose main patch work is exposed by our correspondent "Republican" in this paper, says that "the people are about to take the work of reform into their own hands, and wherever and whenever they have done so, the work has been effectually done." What is it possible that Jackson "reform" requires reformation! He and Van Buren have been seven years at work, and corruption has progressed with the unprecedented expenses of the government. We do hope and trust the people will quickly take the work into their own hands. To save their liberty this is necessary: seven years' abuse of public confidence, should satisfy.

The extract of a letter from a friend, dated on the Chicago road, at the site of the new town called Marshall, is unavoidably excluded this week.

A Sucker Apple.—This is the age of big apples. We saw an apple a few days since, which was presented to our neighbor of the Sun, by Mr. Emmons of Illinois, weighing 28 ounces and a quarter—the father of apples. We'll say no more about Hoosier apples.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.  
Van Buren Office-Holders and their stratagems.

One of the many stratagems of the Van Buren men in office, is the use of the name of Gen. Jackson; another is, that being appointed by him, they stand upon like footing with the people's public servants, elected by the people; and another is, that the Van Buren party is the "democratic" party, to which the poor man should attach himself. Look through

out the country, and you may see hireling patriots: who, to observe their own selfish and insatiate ambition, are endeavoring to divide the country into contending factions, and whose only rule of action in the partisan strife they are stirring up, is THAT TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS OF VICTORY.

These are plain and undeniable truths. Listen to the warning voice of history, and let not its multiplied and melancholy examples be entirely lost upon us.

The advocates of Van Buren always try to impress a false belief, that they are the "great democratic party;" they are equally industrious to stigmatize their honest opponents as "aristocrats," (their own proper title,) and proclaim, that Gen. Jackson will not be a partner of the power of the next President—that it would be a usurped prerogative to dictate Van Buren to us, in direct opposition to our constitutional, blood bought right of choice; and the office holders by the imposition of Jacksonism and party discipline, hope to influence men who do not always reflect. But I should first have defined the appellation "Van Buren office-holders"—it is only the same as Van Buren "Democrats"—men who are benefited by his use of the President's patronage, at the expense of the country—men who wish him elected in contempt of our state interests, to obtain, or perpetuate personal favour—men dependant upon party delusion, who have labored to secure a partisan majority in the lower house of congress, and would destroy the senate to do away all responsibility. The "Western Sun" has shewn by its matter, that such men exist even here. Have the great body of "the party" ever asked themselves if they would elect to the profitable offices of the government, the men in this state now the incumbents? The very idea is preposterous, if the people had the power. No citizen is so ignorant as to know the distinction between those whom they elect, and those officers dependant upon the President—the one is bound to consult with and obey them—the other is well paid, independent of them, and stands bound to say amen, "right or wrong," to the proceedings of the administration. Because office holders are necessary, a corrupt incumbent will abuse and oppose every honest servant of the people whose independence he dreads, and will not hesitate to shield his own unworthiness and that of his patron, by saying that the opposition only want to get the "good fat offices." Situated as Indiana is now known to be—her leading interests neglected, or vetoed, even her offices given, in many cases, to electing strangers, (known to be notorious of the preference) is there a considerable freeman, poor or rich, is there a true democrat, willing to be any longer imposed upon by the "piebald" whining of the "shreds of all parties" now in and seeking office through a prostitute advocacy of Van Buren? Who would have supported such a candidate, if a President and a packed caucus had not appointed him? and will this free people confirm such assumed power? Never, if properly advised, until they be willing to relinquish the liberty and the rights bequeathed to them. A large majority can remember when Mr. Crawford was nominated by a caucus. The caucus was abandoned, demolished and lost in the torrent of public opinion. Then the Jackson party was patriotic; and it defied calumny to impugn its motives, or trace its high career to a sinister purpose. The people swelled in multitudes around the hero like a high flood.

His last term is now about to expire, and a convention, or caucus of partisans, have again dared to dictate; and how stands the question? Our early benefactor and enlightened friend, Gen. Harrison, is in the field against Van Buren, the caucus candidate. But I will not deign now, to compare our friend with the intriguer, or to argue in this way.

The present Presidential contest is not a mere question of preference between men—matters of higher and far greater importance are at stake in the struggle. The real question is, whether a conclave of corrupt politicians, under the title of a National Convention assuming powers not granted either by the Constitution or the people, shall appoint a successor to the Presidency; or whether we shall still continue in the exercise of the rights guaranteed us by the Constitution, and elect a President, according to the spirit and usages of our Republican Government. The appointment of a successor has been a favorite right with despots, exercising usurped authority. Julius Caesar appointed his successor; Henry VIII appointed his; Cromwell appointed his; the Jacobin Clubs of Revolutionary France aimed to exercise the same power; Napoleon did the same; the infamous Holy Alliance claim a like prerogative; and the American National Convention impudently declares to thirteen millions of free men, WE ARE HERE TO PERFORM A HIGH AND IMPORTANT DUTY.

\* A SUCCESSOR (to the Presidency) IS TO BE APPOINTED." When the Praetorian cohorts put up the Roman empire at public auction, and sold it to the highest bidder, appointed the purchaser successor to the sovereignty, and defended his right to succession what did they more than the Baltimore Convention.

And what interest of ours, what "Democratic" principle, can sanction the daring proceeding? Look at the character of the men who compose the conventions.—Who aids in getting them up? Not the farmer by his fireside; not the mechanic in his workshop; not the merchant in his counting room; nor the professional man in his office; but a set of vagabond politicians; bankrupts in honor, in honesty, and

and render the poor poorer, its members have a common interest, which will generally induce them to act together. It, to the power of union, of wealth, and general intelligence, they are enabled to add the advantages of division among the Democracy, they are certain to govern the country, to mould all its laws, and direct their administration. It is against such divisions, therefore, that the Democracy should ever guard with sleepless vigilance."

Here, we are told, by this dignified assembly, that the rich and the intelligent are banded together against the democracy. That these control the governments of the States as well as of the United States, and are effecting for their own benefit, a partial legislation by these governments, to the injury and loss of the democracy. And the democracy is impeded to unite in an impenetrable phalanx, and in an uncompromising hostility to the wealth and intelligence of the country! Oh! is it wonderful that our cities are convulsed by lawless mobs, led on and stimulated into madness by these base appeals, these incendiary harangues? Is it wonderful that the days of the republic seem already to be numbered, when such doctrines and such principles, worthy only of the worst days of the reign of terror in France, are openly and zealously advocated, by those who have the power to give tone to public sentiment?

AGARIANISM is the principal, the dissemination of which over the country has had its share in producing the scenes of disorder and riot by which different parts of our country have been disgraced with in the last year or so. For the information of those of our readers who do not understand the meaning of this word, we copy the following definition of it from the "Kennebec Journal":

"It is immaterial what the origin of the word was. The common acceptance of it now is to describe the followers of Kneeland and Fanny Wright, the free inquirers, the modern reformers, who declaim against the rich, and tamper with the prejudices of the poor, imbuing them with the visionary notion, that if the laws were mended as they propose, the rich would have to give up all their wealth to the poor and the idle, the indolent, and prodigal, would pocket the earnings of the enterprising, the economical, and industrious; they are the men who propose to re-organize society anew by abolishing all religion, dividing all property, dispensing with the marriage institution, so that men and women might cohabit promiscuously like brutes, and the children run at large like young patriarchs, knowing no more of their parents than a horse does of his grandfather. These schemes are chiefly in the large cities, but there are many scattered over the country."

National Intelligencer.

GENUINE AGRARIANISM.—"Teddy," said a man to an Irishman, "won't you join the Agrarians?" "Agrarians! what the devil's that?" said Teddy. "Why a division of property?" "A division of property! sure and I'm the lad for that same."—"Well, Teddy, what would you do with your share, if all the property was equally divided among us?" "What would I do with it? By the powers, but I'm the boy that would spend it jntally." "Well, Teddy, after your share was spent, what would you do then?" "What would you do then do you ax me? by St. Patrick but I'd be for another division, so I would,

WHAT IS VAN BURENISM? any kind of ism that promises success—Hartford Conventionism—Federalism—Jacksonism—Toryism—Republicanism—Nullificationism—Abolitionism—Bankism—Saving Fundism—all that human genius can conceive, or human ambition and avarice, grasp at, or desire.

And what is GLOBEISM? Globeism "has for its object" the printing of Congress added to its present patronage, its 17,000 subscribers, and its extras. Give it this, and then it would sing hosannas to any kind of ism. Washington Sun.

We see it stated that stains by fruit are removed from clothes by wetting them and placing them near lighted brimstone. Try it.

From the Kennebec Banner.

We set down any man who endeavors

to excite the hostility of the poor against the rich, as a knave; for it cannot be that he is so destitute of common sense as not to see the impracticability of introducing the levelling system, or agrarian law, into this community. He who desires the prosperity of the city, and the consequent contentment and happiness of its citizens, cannot encourage such unnatural hostility, or such ridiculous distinctions—and the man who avows the sentiment that there is a natural enmity of the poor against the rich, is alike the enemy of both classes, and should be treated as such by every friend to peace, order, and equal laws.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

We set down any man who endeavors to excite the hostility of the poor against the rich, as a knave; for it cannot be that he is so destitute of common sense as not to see the impracticability of introducing the levelling system, or agrarian law, into this community. He who desires the prosperity of the city, and the consequent contentment and happiness of its citizens, cannot encourage such unnatural hostility, or such ridiculous distinctions—and the man who avows the sentiment that there is a natural enmity of the poor against the rich, is alike the enemy of both classes, and should be treated as such by every friend to peace, order, and equal laws.

From the Kennebec Banner.

Carried forward by the impulse received from our wise, noble, and generous sires, these United States had reached a proud height of natural happiness and glory. The government was mild, benevolent, and equal in its operations; the people were happy, prosperous, and contented. But the evil spirit came and sowed tares among us, and is attempting to array the rich and the poor, the ignorant and the learned, into opposing classes, and into hostile factions. It is only necessary to look into any leading Jacobin journal to perceive the fiery zeal and the untiring perseverance, with which this diabolical scheme is carried on. Such, too, is the labored object, and the manifest tendency of that official paper which we have already noticed in another article, and which emanated from the GRAND JACOBIN COUNCIL, recently assembled at Baltimore. Among other passages to the same effect, we select the following, in which the writer attempts to draw the line between the democracy of the country and the opposition:

"The opposition is a smaller body, and has more bonds of union. In their systems of corporations, and exclusive privileges; in the partial legislation of the States, as well as of the United States, which enable the rich to become richer,

A NEST WELL FEATHERED.

It is an old remark "that is an ill bird that fouls its own nest," but the public will not bring this charge against Amos Kendall Post Master General, when they learn the manner in which he has feathered the family nest. The account stands thus.

Amos Kendall, Post Master

General \$6,000

Alex. Kyle, (father-in-law of Amos)

Paper warehouse 600

Do. Superintendent 500

Do. 4th Auditors offices, 1000

Amos Kendall Jr. (son of Amos)

4th Auditors office, 1000

Who wouldn't be a Post Master General or the son, or father-in-law of a Post master General?

New England Review.

We learn by a letter from Pittsburgh, that the Convent located near that city has been broken up, the property sold, and the nuns, about thirty in number, about to remove to Michigan. Considerable excitement exists on the subject in Pittsburgh and many rumors are about as to the cause which have effected the removal of the establishment.

Craigford Messenger.