

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, OCT. 3, 1835.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE
FOR PRESIDENT IN 1836.

GEN. WM. H. HARRISON,
Of Ohio.

"SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF" THE SOV-
EREIGN WILL OF AN INTELLIGENT
AND PATRIOTIC PEOPLE.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN MEET-
ING.
FOR PRESIDENT

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

WHEREAS, the Second Monday in De-
cember next has been designated as
the day for holding a meeting at Indi-
anapolis by delegates from each Coun-
ty in the State, for the purpose of form-
ing an Electoral Ticket to support the
"Democratic Republican Candidate of
the People, Gen. William Henry Harris-
on for President," therefore,

Notice is hereby given to the Demo-
cratic Republican citizens of Knox Coun-
ty friendly to this distinguished Hero and
Statesman, for the Presidency, to meet at
the Court House in Vincennes on Satur-
day, 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 Con-
stitution, 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 at-
tend.

TIPPECANOE.

Sept. 30th 1835.

Post Office and Indianapolis "Democrat."

That collar press is only deserving of
notice, on account of the government pa-
tronage undeservedly showered upon it by
partisans only a little higher than its edi-
torial expectant. One page of this verac-
ious vehicle is filled with official govern-
ment advertisements. This is probably as
it should be!—only why is our neighbor
of the Sun overlooked? We only advert-
ise the miscalled "Democrat" now, main-
ly 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 re-
quest 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 sepa-
rate case, and only referred to when advertised
letters are called for in each month.

JOHN CAIN, P. M.

The patronage extended by the forego-
ing 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 con-
cerned. It would be very satisfactory to
the people surely, whose roads cannot pro-
cure a cent to facilitate the conveyance
of the mail, and whose rivers are vetoed,
to learn how much of their money is ex-
pended in this state to uphold collar press-
es!

"The wounded snake bites itself."—We
have looked over the article in the last
week's Western Sun, signed by that con-
summate 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 digni-
tary, 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 muck worms. Hence,
such a fellow without any enviable confi-
dence or credit in the town where he re-
sides, is pushed forward to catch gulls
abroad! The use of such a man is a palpa-
ble 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
show the true value of his denials, and
upbraidings, and slanders.

The fact of getting the yellow tickets
printed is admitted; and our neighbor
justifies, and without saying that he print-
ed in 1827, tickets for a senator with only
one name when there were three candi-
dates, he charges Mr. Ewing with hav-
ing it done; the charge, we learn, as bear-
ing 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 be-
fore the election; the tickets there he
has reason to believe embraced both candi-
dates: 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
had extended into different counties, but
it was used and heard, and urged in Mar-
tin county,) and to traduce him was the
great object of Halbert. The fellow and
his advisers only show their own base-
ness: the one should give or get a vouch-
er for the other, as all such defamation
passes the known character of that indi-
vidual "like the idle wind." The coun-
terfeit 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
To make Van ruler of the nation."

The scrub Halbert must get his vouch-
ers.

—We have to acknowledge the re-
ception of the first four numbers of a new
and respectable weekly paper, entitled
"The Investigator," published at Corydon,
la. by our late townsman, Mr. I. Matting-
ly, and we take pleasure in making the
acknowledgement. From the appear-
ance and contents of the four numbers re-
ceived, 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 intel-
ligent 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 ex-
press 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. Uni-
formity, 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 responsi-
ble office. The brief limits of this ad-
dress 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 ac-
tive 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 corre-
spondent "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 Bu-
ren have been seven years at work, and
corruption has progressed with the un-
precedented 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 ne-
cessary: seven years' abuse of public confi-
dence, 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 neigh-
bor of the Sun, by Mr. Emmons of Illi-
nois, 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 strat-
agems.

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 a
like footing with the people's public
servants, elected by the people; and an-
other 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 hiring
runners instilling these, and many other
unfounded opinions, and the Post Office
press, doubly charged with defamation
and falsehood, (directed by men who pocket
out of the public treasury) is brought to
bear vindictively against all who dare to
dissent. Reiterated false charges are
made against every public man who ven-
tures to speak as a freeman should speak,
of such impositions; and if his character
and moral standing be not destroyed, he
is fortunate. Regardless of such baseness,
I will venture to forewarn my fellow citi-
zens, and will speak as I believe, with
entire confidence in the integrity of your
readers. It is known to every man 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 im-
position of Jacksonism and party disci-
pline, 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 Bu-
ren "democrats"—men who are benefit-
ted by his use of the President's patron-
age, 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 up-
on 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 shown 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 pro-
fitable 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 hold-
ers are necessary, a corrupt incumbent
will abuse and oppose every honest ser-
vant of the people whose independence
he dreads, and will not hesitate to shield
his own unworthiness and that of his pa-
tron, 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 ele-
mentary strangers, (known to be unwor-
thy of the preference) is there a consid-
erate 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 advoca-
cy 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 re-
member when Mr. Crawford was nomi-
nated by a caucus. The caucus was aban-
doned, 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 ca-
reer 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 benefac-
tor 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 ever
been a favorite right with despots, ex-
ercising usurped authority. Julius Caesar
appointed his successor; Henry VIII ap-
pointed his; Cromwell appointed his; the
Jacobin Clubs of Revolutionary France
endeavored to exercise the same power; Na-
poleon 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 Presi-
dency) IS TO BE APPOINTED. When the
Praetorian cohorts put up the Roman em-
pire at public auction, and sold it to the
highest bidder, appointed the purchaser
successor to the sovereignty, and defend-
ed his right to succession what did they
more than the Baltimore Convention.

And what interest of ours, what "Dem-
ocratic" 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 politi-
cians; bankrupts in honor, in honesty, and

patriotism; who, to subserve their own
selfish and insatiable ambition, are endeavor-
ing 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 melancholly
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 the
people, "ragged rascals," "vulgar Jack-
son men, (as a vulgar rascal above the
signature of "Democrat" in the Western
Sun falsely charges the "whiggies") are
with them! Now look to such fellows in
power, or office, do they mitigate the
wants of the poor? Do they deduct from
their fees, or aid the poor? Time is mo-
ney to the poor man, and the Van Buren
men are of true veto cast; the property of
the poor man, and the products of their
labor will not by them be increased in
value, nor will his time of travel be less-
ened by any appropriation to our roads
or our rivers—the Van Buren office-hold-
ers want all the money! A whig paper,
"Cincinnati Gazette," in relation to the
distinction of poor and rich, justly re-
marks—

"Wealth is so often thought to be the main
constituent of respectability, that when an
exception is designed to be understood it must be
distinctly expressed. The universal newspaper
phrase, in such cases, is 'Poor but respectable,'
as if the fact of poverty were *prima facie* evi-
dence against respectability. No one who has
known the poor intimately can for a moment as-
sent to such a heresy. There is no class of so-
ciety in our country where all the virtues which
confer a just claim to respect more generally
abound than among the poor. While the ill-
ness of vice which produce far the larger pro-
portion of squalid misery which exists should
receive no tolerance all honor should be paid
to the virtue which shines out amidst the pres-
sure and temptations of poverty."

What poor man has Van Buren reliev-
ed? Would this question be without a
hundred answers, if asked in relation to
"a whig candidate for Congress?" What
aid does Jackson office holders give to the
poor? Such vile imposters as claim the
poor for their candidate are fit subjects
for a king; the claim belies common sense.
A few words and I close.

If democracy is to be brought into dis-
repute by holding up the present adminis-
tration as a sample, it will fail to produce
the intended effect. There never was a
greater error nor a more outrageous here-
sy. It is royalty scarcely in disguise—
rank monarchy, almost approaching to
absolutism. True it is, that to gull and
deceive the people, to hoodwink their
eyes and mislead their judgement, the
name of democracy is still retained to
cloak the unrestrained acts and impet-
uous will of the executive; but true de-
mocracy is to pass equal and just laws,
and to have them honestly and faithfully
executed—it is to consider the executive
the servant and not the master of the peo-
ple—it pronounces the government the
mere agent, not the principal—it embraces
accountability in public servants, purity of
elections, and a construction of the Con-
stitution according to its letter and spirit
—it considers the offices as the people's
property, and not the transitory head cho-
sen to administer the laws. It is an in-
sult, therefore, to the pure principles of
democracy, to claim for Martin Van Bu-
ren the name of a democrat.

I am unable to "wheel about, or turn
about," and therefore, I remain "just so."
A REPUBLICAN.

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 pros-
perity of the city, and the consequent con-
tinentment and happiness of its citizens, can-
not 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 Kenhawa Banner.
Carried forward by the impulse re-
ceived from our wise, noble, and gen-
erous sires, these United States had reach-
ed a proud height of natural happiness
and glory. The government was mild,
beneficent, and equal in its operations;
the People were happy, prosperous, and
contented. But the evil spirit came and
sowed tares among us, and is attempt-
ing 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
outraging perseverance, with which this di-
abolical 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 JA-
COBIN 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 sys-
tems of corporations, and exclusive privi-
leges: in the partial legislation of the
States, as well as of the United States,
which enable the rich to become richer,

and render the poor poorer, its members
have a common interest, which will gen-
erally induce them to act together. As,
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 di-
rect their administration. It is against
such divisions, therefore, that the Demo-
cracy should ever guard with sleepless vi-
gilance."

Here, we are told, by this dignified as-
sembly, that the rich and the intelligent
are banded together against the democ-
racy. That these control the govern-
ments of the States as well as of the United
States, and are effecting for their own
benefit, a partial legislation by these govern-
ments, to the injury and loss of the
democracy. And the democracy is implored
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 re-
public 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 zeal-
ously advocated, by those who have the
power to give tone to public sentiment?

AGRICULTURE is the principal, the dis-
semination 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 informa-
tion 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
profligate, would pocket the earnings of
the enterprising, the economical, and in-
dustrious; they are the men who propose
to re-organize society anew by abolishing
all religion, dividing all property, dispen-
sing with the marriage institution, so that
men and women might cohabit promiscu-
ously like brutes, and the children run
at large like young patridges, 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 dev-
il'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 equal-
ly divided among us?" "What would I
do with it? By the powers but I'm the
boy that would spend it jintally." "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—Hart-
ford Convention-*ism*—Federal-*ism*—Ja-
cobin *ism*—Tory *ism*—Republican *ism*—
Nullification-*ism*—Abolition-*ism*—Bank-
ism—Saving Fund *ism*—all that human
genius can conceive, or human ambition
and avarice, grasp at or desire.

And what is GLOBE-*ism*? Globe-*ism*
"has for its object" the printing of Con-
gress-aided 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 brim-
stone. Try it.

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
\$9,100
Who wouldn't be a Post Master Gener-
al 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. Consider-
able excitement exists on the subject in
Pittsburgh and many rumors are afloat as
to the cause which have effected the re-
moval of the establishment.

Cranford Messenger.