

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1835.

PEOPLE'S 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 Officeholder'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.

The innumerable public meetings held throughout the Union, indicating a fixed determination to put down the attempted dictation of the office holders' caucus, and a manifest preference for the old patriot Harrison, is cheering — The sentiment of old Knox for her favorite will come forth on the 7th of November. We are pleased to learn the general interest excited by the called meeting.

THE WEST VS. VAN BUREN.

The Frankfort Commonwealth asks the following energetic questions:

"But what claims has Martin Van Buren upon the people of America, and especially upon the people of the western country? Has he ever even set his foot in the valley of the Mississippi? Has he ever served in our armies? Has he ever originated one solitary measure of public policy from which the nation has received one particle of benefit? Where are the trophies of his usefulness and the monuments of his fame? Do you find them any where in the American history? Are they upon our statute books? Are they recorded in the annals of our legislation? Let them be pointed out that the world may see them. But in the room of those great qualities which make up the patriot and statesman, he comes forward with recommendations which the noble mind would scorn as the severest imputations. He has the art of *drilling parties* by a judicious distribution of the "spoils of victory." He has been the sycophant to men in power and the tyrant to those who were not in power. He has studied the smile of the courtier—the bow of the flatterer. His skill is in his deceptions—his statesmanship is in his *man worship*.—He has come forward with the aid of a packed convention, the fruit of eight years of unremitting toil and management. He relies for success upon the zeal and activity of the OFFICE HOLDERS. He has proclaimed that it was glory enough for him to have served under General Jackson, and the people will not force more glory upon him than he himself, in the fulness of his conscience, believed to be enough. The issue is made up—the PEOPLE are for Harrison—the OFFICE HOLDERS are for Van Buren. Does it require a wizard to tell who will succeed in the contest?"

Let us follow up the irresistible appeal of the Commonwealth. What claim has the pettifogging intriguer on Indiana? Do the people know him personally or politically? Where are the evidences of his worth? Where are his meritorious actions, or any evidence of coincidence of sentiment, in regard to measures? Is any such evidence existing? If so, let his minions in executive offices, or the sycophants now seeking such, point it out.—Is he not positively adverse to all the leading interests of Indiana; and is not the whole bent of his policy directed to the exercise of a discretionary and partisan power, incompatible with freedom and public happiness? In the language of a Virginia paper, we ask, if because Martin Van Buren "is the favorite of Andrew Jackson, is the west to prostitute itself to him? Because Jackson's patronage has purchased or allure partisans and prostituted presses to his banner, is Indiana to incur the damning reproach, the unutterable degradation, of sacrificing all her

principles, of licking like a vile cur, the dust at the feet of Federal dictation? If she do, may her infamy sink her in the estimation of the world to the grade of respect vouchsafed to parasites and slaves?"

To satisfy the people of our sister state Illinois, the "Mount Carmel Sentinel" asks of the supporters of the intriguer the following interesting questions:—Indiana

wants the same information—

"Will the friends of Mr. Van Buren be pleased to enlighten the people of Illinois, upon the subject of the following allegations, which are made against Mr. Van Buren. Whether they be true or not, is to be determined by the response of his friends, or the journals of Congress. As to their effect, if true, there can be but one opinion.

He advocated, in the New York convention, a provision requiring every man to be possessed of certain property, in order to entitle him to vote.

He advocated, in the same convention, the right of free negroes to vote:

He opposed the extension of the Cumberland road to Illinois:

He opposed the grant of lands to this State, to enable her to open a communication between Lake Michigan and the Illinois river:

He opposed the reduction of the price of the public lands:

He opposed the granting of land to the actual settler."

SCHOOL LANDS.

We had intended some months ago, to call public attention to the situation of a portion of our school lands in Indiana. Some townships have sold the 16th sections, some have rented, and some have done neither the one nor the other. In many cases, the land set apart, will neither sell nor rent. A strong desire to exchange the worthless sections has been expressed, and the privilege to do so, should have been granted long since; but all efforts to that end have heretofore failed.

We learn from Mr. Ewing, our late industrious representative in Congress, that a bill passed the Senate of the U. S. at the last session to enable townships having valueless 16th sections to select others and relinquish the allotted,

and that the bill is now before the Committee on Public Lands in the Lower House.

Would it not therefore be well

for the inhabitants of townships desirous

to have an exchange, to furnish their re-

presentatives and senators of the next

General Assembly, with a proper descrip-

tion of the sections, and request the sub-

ject to be again impressed upon Congress

through that channel? This is enough.

Jackson Money.—Well, the paper of

the U. S. Bank is almost gone, and where

is the promised gold and silver? Gen.

Green, who is well known to be familiar

with the former impositions and schemes

of the party leaders, asks the following

simple questions in his Telegraph. There

is not in this Union a man better qualified

than he, to unmask the designing specu-

lators through whose instrumentality a

general currency has been destroyed; and

his questions may serve to bring certain

promises and false pretences to the recol-

lection of many readers. Martin Van

Buren has been the chief manager—New

York has now more of the public money

than all the other states, and will, if he

can have full control of the currency.—

Brokers and shavers can enjoy our earn-

ing.

"When are we to have the constitu-

al currency, promised by the Globe, by

Mr. Benton, by Mr. Taney, and by Gen.

Jackson?

Is the administration going on with their

measures to give the people their consti-

tutional currency?

When are we to have it?

What has prevented the circulation of

the said constitutional currency eight

months ago, according to the predictions

of the Globe, of General Jackson, of Mr.

Taney, and of Mr. Benton?

Is it expected by the administration, or

by the Treasury Department, that there

will be at the session of the next Legisla-

ture of any State, any restriction on the

circulation of the five dollar notes?

If so, in what state?

Does the Secretary or any one else of

the Jackson Van Buren party, now think

that the gold coins can be put into circula-

tion to the exclusion of the five dollar

notes, unless the circulation of the said

notes are prohibited by law?

Are not these questions puzzling?

And lastly. Are they not so vexatious

and puzzling, that none of the party dare

answer them?

This last question we chose to answer

ourselves; and we answer it in the affirma-

tive.

A question to our readers.

If neither the Globe, nor the Treasury

Department, nor any Jackson Van Buren

man will venture to answer the above

questions, is it not a tolerable strong proof

that the "Constitutional currency," the

"Gold Coins," the "Jackson money," as

promised, is a real Humbug."

The scurrilous misrepresentations,

denials and abuse of the yellow ticket

Halbert, (known to most of our readers to be contemptible from their origin) is a pickled subject. We shall expose the items at leisure may allow.

From the Erie Observer.

CANAL CONVENTION.—The Convention met at the Court House, in the borough of Earle, at 11 o'clock, on the 10th of September.

[After appointing officers, and disposing of the usual preliminary business, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this convention, and a memorial to the legislature of that state. The following are the first three resolutions reported and adopted, and the doctrine will apply to Indiana as well as to Pennsylvania.]

1. Resolved, As the opinion of this Convention, that in no way can a government render more lasting services to the people, or deserve better of their country than by devising and carrying into effect, judicious and useful plans of public improvement, by roads and canals.

2. That a judicious expenditure for such objects is not a loss, but may be made a profitable investment of capital, which having performed great and lasting benefits to the community, may be again returned to the public stock, ready to be used or employed for other purposes of public utility; thereby accommodating and enriching the people, without impoverishing the State.

3. That by the judicious employment of the credit of the state, improvements of the greatest benefit to the public, and utility to individuals may be effected, which will of themselves afford ample means for the payment of liabilities incurred in their construction; and thereby diffusing wealth and comfort throughout the community, and leaving the improvements a rich inheritance to posterity, and an entire acquisition to the resources of the commonwealth.

Extract of a Letter, dated Marshall, Illinois, Sept. 20th, 1835.

I avail of the return of our friend E to drop this with my respects. You want the news of the north—we have gleaned but little, and you must apply to him for that. Our various conversation, ravenous appetite for food, just now assayed, with my desire to reach Terre Haute before sundown, will shorten this scrawl. I part with E very reluctantly—but the roads fork here—his south, mine east. Were he to go on to Terre Haute, he would travel twelve or sixteen miles out of his course. This is a beautiful spot, every way eligible for a town, and its name in honor of the late Chief Justice of the U. S. gives to it in my eyes, additional regard. I have enjoyed good health since we shook hands. I found Chicago improving rapidly, with an increase of population, and speculation unparalleled. But I cannot reconcile my thoughts to prefer it; I shall I believe prefer to purchase lots, and commence my business in this contemplated village from which I now write. The site here, with the National Road and your Chicago road passing through it—within two hours ride of the Wabash—an excellent and enticing neighborhood—health certain, and my work much required, affords a more pleasing prospect. If you have any useful mechanics disposed to seek a new home, send them up to Marshall. I cannot be mistaken I think, in prognosticating its future growth. The honor attached to domestic industry throughout the country over which I have travelled, encourages certain prospects of a growing prosperity, and almost insures the perpetual enjoyment of independence. Only let the spirit of improvement go ahead, and all will be well. Your Chicago road will be an important thoroughfare; why not urge it on the General Government? The National Road goes ahead very slow. With the amount of money appropriated, and the number of officers now in employ, the little work doing is matter of some surprise. Our river will be improved, and other facilities of intercourse will be perfected. The soil and labor of this country will then enrich all its industrious inhabitants. The true coin with which men purchase the goods of life, is labor. It is the only means of procuring money, or the commodities which money represents; and if the value of labor be increased, by opening new and beneficial sources of employment, the means and riches of every individual in the nation are increased. In a country where competition is free, and enterprise perfectly unshackled, to increase the value of the labor of one class of the community, is to increase that of all. The tide of prosperity, beginning with one, extends equally through every channel, even to the remotest. The working classes and the poor might perhaps be the first to experience the benefit of the demand for labor; but it is they who stand most in need of it, and it is essential to the welfare even of the rich.

Jackson Money.—Well, the paper of

the U. S. Bank is almost gone, and where

is the promised gold and silver? Gen.

Green, who is well known to be familiar

with the former impositions and schemes

of the party leaders, asks the following

simple questions in his Telegraph. There

is not in this Union a man better qualified

than he, to unmask the designing specu-

lators through whose instrumentality a

general currency has been destroyed; and

his questions may serve to bring certain

promises and false pretences to the recol-

lection of many readers. Martin Van

Buren has been the chief manager—New

York has now more of the public money

than all the other states, and will, if he

can have full control of the currency.—

Brokers and shavers can enjoy our earn-

ing.

"When are we to have the constitu-

al currency, promised by the Globe, by

Mr. Benton, by Mr. Taney, and by Gen.

Jackson?

Is the administration going on with their

measures to give the people their consti-

tutional currency?

When are we to have it?

What has prevented the circulation of