

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 SOV-
ERIGN 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.

The innumerable public meetings
held throughout the Union, indicating a
fixed determination to put down the at-
tempted dictation of the office holders'
caucus, and a manifest preference for
the old patriot Harrison, is cheering—
The sentiment of old Knox for her fa-
vorite will come forth on the 7th of No-
vember. 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 Bu-
ren upon the people of America, and es-
pecially 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 anywhere in the American history?
Are they upon our statute books? Are
they recorded in the annals of our legis-
lation? 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 imputa-
tions. 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 Jack-
son,' 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 re-
quire 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 politi-
cally? Where are the evidences of his
worth? Where are his meritorious ac-
tions, 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 sycoph-
ants 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 Mar-
tin Van Buren "is the favorite of Andrew
Jackson, is the west to prostitute itself to
him? Because Jackson's patronage has
purchased or allured partisans and prostit-
uted presses to his banner, is Indiana to
incur the damning reproach, the unutter-
able 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 re-
spect 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 fol-
lowing 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 allega-
tions, 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 con-
vention, a provision requiring every man
to be possessed of certain property, in or-
der to entitle him to vote.

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

He opposed the extension of the Cum-
berland road to Illinois.

He opposed the grant of lands to this
State, to enable her to open a communica-
tion between Lake Michigan and the Illi-
nois 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 sec-
tions, some have rented, and some have
done neither the one nor the other. In
many cases, the land set apart, will nei-
ther sell nor rent. A strong desire to ex-
change 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 Con-
gress, that a bill passed the Senate of the
U. S. at the last session to enable town-
ships having valueless 16th sections to se-
lect others and relinquish the allotted,
and that the bill is now before the Com-
mittee 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 constitution-
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 constitu-
tional 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 affir-
mative.

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 as 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 com-
mittee was appointed to draft resolutions
expressive of the sense of this conven-
tion, 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 govern-
ment 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 im-
provement, 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 bene-
fits to the community, may be again re-
turned to the public stock, ready to be
used or employed for other purposes of
public utility; thereby accommodating
and enriching the people, without impover-
ishing 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 incur-
red in their construction; and thereby dif-
fusing wealth and comfort throughout the
community, and leaving the improvements
a rich inheritance to posterity, and an en-
tire acquisition to the resources of the
commonwealth.

Extract of a Letter, dated Marshall, Illi-
nois, Sept 26th, 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 allayed, 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 trav-
el 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. States, gives to it in my eyes, addition-
al 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 pur-
chase lots, and re-commence my business
in this contemplated village from which I
now write. The site here, with the Nat-
ional Road and your Chicago road pass-
ing 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 use-
ful 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, en-
courages certain prospects of a growing
prosperity, and almost insures the perpe-
tual 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 appro-
priated, and the number of officers now
in employ, the little work doing is matter
of some surprise. Our river will be im-
proved, and other facilities of intercourse
will be perfected. The soil and labor of
this country will then enrich all its indus-
trious 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 com-
petition 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 prosper-
ity, beginning with one, extends equally
through every channel, even to the remot-
est. 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.

I will talk over various political mat-
ters when I visit your town, about the
first of November. If in my power, I
shall return here to attend the sale of
lots on the 19th of October, and should
any of your citizens attend, write to me.
Is it a fact that ——— has avowed
himself a Van Buren man? If so, he
must have a peculiar motive. But it
matters not. He will, under existing cir-
cumstances, be a poor artificer for Van—
his trouble will reward his pains. You
may rest assured, Illinois will look to her
true interest and repel the caucus har-
ness."

CATTLE SHOW & FAIR.

The members of the Knox county Agri-
cultural Society, are requested to meet
at the Court House at 10 o'clock, A. M.
on Monday next, to take into considera-
tion the business of the Society.

An address will be delivered at the
Methodist Meeting at 12 o'clock precise-
ly by the Hon. John Law.

All claims for Premiums must be enter-
ed with A. D. Scott, Secretary, at the
Court House, on or before 10 o'clock, A.
M. of Monday.

All articles of Domestic Manufacture,
and Agricultural Implements for exhibi-
tion or sale, must be deposited with Mr.
Scott in the Court House. All animals
must be placed in the Court House yard;
and all must remain for public inspection
until 3 o'clock, P. M.

The following gentlemen have been
appointed Committees to decide on claims
for Premiums, and their attendance is re-
spectfully requested.

On Cattle—
JONATHAN P. COX, }
GEORGE DAVIS, } Judges.
BENJ. V. BECKES, }
T. C. BAILEY, }
A. T. ELLIS, Chairman.

On Sheep and Hogs—
NOAH PURCELL, }
H. D. WHEELER, } Judges.
ABRAM SMITH, }
MIC'J. BECKNELL, }
JOHN LAW, Chairman.

On Jeans—
D. S. BONNER, }
JACOB HARPER, } Judges.
H. P. BROKAW, }
JOHN B. MARTIN, }
ROBERT SMITH, Chairman.

On Ploughs, &c.—
WILLIAM PURCELL, }
CHARLES POLKE, } Judges.
H. B. SHEPARD, }
ANDREW BERRY, }
R. N. CARNAN, Chairman.

The Committees will make their re-
ports to the Society at the Court House
at 3 o'clock, when the Premiums and Cer-
tificates will be awarded.

All persons friendly to the objects of
the Society, are requested to attend. An
opportunity will be afforded to such as
think proper so to do, to become members.
The expense is only one dollar per year.

Gen. JOHN MYERS, will act as Mar-
shall.

A. D. SCOTT,
JACOB HARPER,
R. N. CARNAN,
Committee of Arrangement.
October 7, 1835.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.
JESSE L. HOLMAN to be Judge for the
District of Indiana in the place of BEN-
JAMIN PARKE, deceased.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS

WHEREAS both branches of the Gen-
eral Assembly at their late session passed
a resolution expressing their opinion that
the public interest would require an ex-
tra session of the legislature: And where-
as in the opinion of the Executive other
important subjects affecting the interest
and prosperity of the State not then
known or anticipated, have since arisen,
which call for legislative interference:

Now, THEREFORE, I, JOSEPH DUN-
CAN, Governor of the State of Illinois,
by virtue of the power vested in me by
the constitution, do by these presents ap-
point MONDAY, the Seventh day of
DECEMBER next, for the meeting of the
Legislature of the State of Illinois, at the
Town of Vandalia, in said State. And
I do hereby require the Senators and Rep-
resentatives then and there to convene in
general assembly in order to receive such
communication as may then be made to
them, and to adopt such measures as they
may consider best calculated to promote
the public welfare.

In testimony whereof, I have
hereunto subscribed my name,
and caused the great seal of
the State to be affixed.

Done at Vandalia, this 22d day of
September, 1835, and of the independ-
ence of the United States 60th year.

JOSEPH DUNCAN,
By the Governor:
A. P. FIELD, Sec'y of State.

ARRIVAL OF CAPTAIN BACK.

The Montreal Herald of Saturday an-
nounces the arrival of Captain Back at
Lachine, L. C. on his return from the
polar regions in search of Captain Ross,
(who has long since reached England.—
Captain Back is stated to be in fine health
and spirits. The Montreal Gazette says,
"Dr. King and the rest of the expedition
were left at Fort Reliance, all well—they
are to leave for England by way of Hud-
son's bay. We are glad to say, that no
mortality or accident occurred to any of
the persons actually accompanying the ex-
pedition although one of the volunteer
artillerymen [Williamson] who was some-
what advanced in years and who was
unable longer to bear the fatigues and
hardships of the journey unfortunately
died when on his way back to Hudson's
Bay station. He was accompanied by
two Canadians who were well acquainted
with the country but having separated
himself from them, he must have wan-
dered out of the true path and perished.
Captain Back despatched men in all di-
rections to search for him, and it was only
a considerable distance of time afterwards
that his body was found."

Compliment is the garnish of a Gentleman.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

The house of lords was still engaged
in hearing evidence against the reform of
the municipal corporations, on the 7th.—
On that day the remaining clauses of the
Irish church bill were agreed to in com-
mittee of the house of commons.

IRELAND.

There was an alarming riot at Dublin
on the 3d of August, growing, as usual,
out of the dissension of the orangemen
and the reformers. Between twenty and
thirty thousand persons were assembled,
many armed with bludgeons, knives, pikes,
stones, &c. Two companies of the 99th
regiment, and the city horse and foot po-
lice were summoned, and succeeded at
length in quelling the disturbance, but not
until several persons were severely
wounded. Another account says the as-
semblage could not be short of sixty
thousand.

FRANCE.

An important and decisive measure has
been taken by the French ministry, found-
ed upon the late attempt upon the life
of the king; nothing less than a new code
of laws for the regulation of the press.
It was presented to the chamber of depu-
ties on the 4th of August by the presi-
dent of the council, and contains 21 ar-
ticles alluding to the name of the King,
ridiculing his person, avowing republican-
ism, reflecting upon the government, &c.
which are rendered offences and punish-
able accordingly.

The English papers unanimously de-
nounce the proposed restrictions on the
French press.

A Toulon letter says—"It appears that
the government is afraid of a new at-
tempt from the elder branch. Extraor-
dinary measures of precaution have been
taken all along the coast. A person from
Ciotat, who has come a coasting voyage,
observed at every point remarkable ac-
tivity. Numerous posts of custom house
officers are established between Toulon
and Ciotat, and the sentinels, who are
stationed at short distances from each other,
appear to be constantly on the look-
out."

The Agricultural society of Masco
has awarded gold and silver medals as
premiums of encouragement for the cul-
ture of American tobacco, which has
perfectly succeeded in Russia:

The suspicion we expressed that Louis
Philippe was courting the good opinion of
the holy alliance of Northern powers, is
confirmed by the announcement that M. de
St. Aulaire, the French ambassador at Vi-
enna, is ordered to attend at Kalisch to
compliment the congress of princes about
to assemble at that place.

Mr. O'Connell said in the house of
commons, that he trusted they would re-
fuse to grant the necessary supplies unless
the lords assented to the passage of the
great measures of reform which the peo-
ple expected of them.

Lord Lyndhurst is now the avowed
leader of the house of lords. At a late
caucus at the Duke of Wellington's, he
was, it is said, regularly installed as such.
It is thought that if the House of Lords
do not pass the municipal corporation bill
in its original shape from the Commons,
there must ensue a serious collision, and
one or the other of the following results
must be the consequence:

1. Either the commons will go on and
declare themselves a permanent legisla-
tive body independent of the Lords
2. There will be a dissolution of the
Commons.
3. Or a dismissal of the Ministry.

The Salmon having become accus-
tomed to the noise of paddle wheels have at
length returned both to the Mercy and
Clyde, after years of absence, caused as
it is believed by the introduction of steam-
boats. Several of our rivers in New
England, we believe are yet unvisited by
this delicious fish, that was wont to gam-
bol in their waters.

The American Treaty. The Constitu-
tion of Aug. 16th, contains the following
intelligence relative to the United States:
"The negotiation relative to the debt
with the United States, continued with the
Government of the Union, is assuming, it
is said, a very disagreeable aspect. The
arrival of Mr. Livingston at Washington,
far from having produced a good effect,
has caused the definitive solution of the
difficulties raised by the amendment of the
Chamber of Deputies, to be adjourned."

They have been making quite an ex-
hibition of the wretched Fieschi in Paris.
The minister tooblige some of his female
friends, has contrived that the murderer
may be seen through a grating on his bed,
where he amuses himself, in the intervals
of his examination, with forming bo-
quets of flowers.

More of Fieschi.—He has not yet utter-
ed one word calculated to criminate his
accomplices. A thorough dissembler, he
extracted tears from the eyes of even M.
Thiers, by weeping in his presence at
the recollection of the wife and children
whom he had left at Lodève, and the
Home minister's sympathy is stated to
have not subsided before he heard
that Fieschi was not married, and had only
wished to laugh at his excellency's ex-
pense.

Fieschi is evidently one of those ruffi-
ans ready to perpetrate any crime that
might be proposed to him, for gold. He
appears to have lived a life of hideous de-
pravity, the two females, mother and
daughter, who were arrested nearly at
the same time with himself, both living
with him in a state of brutal prostitution.
The persons at Ham, Polignac and