

GAZETTE VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, OCT. 24, 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 MEET-
ING.
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 Republic 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 Indianapolis Celebration.—We find the following very appropriate notice in the "Bedford Spy."

The anniversary of the battle of the Thames was celebrated with great pomp, in Indianapolis on the 5th instant. The Democrats say that between 800 and 1000 persons were present.

We suppose this celebration was in especial honor of Col. R. M. Johnson, the office-holder's candidate for the Vice Presidency, as he seems to have been the author of their effusion.

N. Bolton, Esq. one of the Editors of the Democrat, spoke a speech, evidencing some talents; for which five regular toasts were drunk, one of which complimented the magic influence of Martin Van Buren and another the gallant Colonel.

After the letter, Edward Van Ness, Esq. prefaced the introduction of a letter from Col. Johnson with a few very appropriate and eloquent remarks. The Col's letter is a common place affair—evidently intended to operate upon Indiana voters. He says he "was a member of Congress when Indiana was a mere territory." What a most remarkable fact! That he "voted to admit her into the union as a state." What an immortalizing vote! How patriotic the Col. must have been! He concluded by informing the committee who addressed him, that his "public duties" and "private concerns" prevented his attendance. What a pity!

Then came a letter from the Honorable Ratliff Boone, who, from his toast, still wears the collar.

Several other letters were read, from various distinguished gentlemen, and many toasts drank.

The whole went off, we suppose, as such things should, without any other feeling other than of the most pleasant character.

The following volunteer toasts almost annihilated the humbug glorification of Col. Dick:

By Adam Kemble. Col. Johnson and Capt. Whitley—Doubtful which killed Tecumseh.

Why not say, doubtful who killed, &c.

By Capt. H. Rhoads. Gen. Wm. H. Harrison—The laurels which he so gallantly achieved, at the battles of Tippecanoe and the Thames shall never fade, whilst the star spangled banner is waved in America.

Our representative—no—no—the returned member of our congressional district, J. W. Davis, is one of the distinguished letter-writers. He sent a toast as follows:

Col. R. M. Johnson.—The Leonidas of the Battle of the Thames—His country has in reserve for him, other and higher honors than he has yet received.

Why omit Van Buren in the remembrance? Ratliff Boon and Amos Lane connected Van with Dick in the party sentiments transmitted by each; 'tis a woful omission of the classical member elect, who may look forward to Van for an appointment. This is not all—we think Davis might with as much propriety and equal truth, have dubbed Colonel

Dick a second Mars, god of war; or Lycurgus, the Spartan Lawgiver; or Lucifer, son of Jupiter and Aurora; or Longinus, the Greek critic; or Demosthenes, the Athenian orator, as a "Leonidas." Why not "glorify" all together; and why in classical style, omit the whole connection?

To compare the dusky Mrs. Col. Dick, (of sweet scented African repute) to Sappho, a Lyric poetess; or to Penelope, celebrated for fidelity and chastity; or to Venus, the goddess of love and beauty, would not have been more ridiculous, than to call Dick Johnson a Leonidas. We can only laugh at the design.

Van Buren Tactics.—As the days of proscription are now numbered, we can do little more than laugh at the scurrilous and malignant party satraps, who, long regardless of public opinion, will yet a little longer, pursue their wicked schemes to dupe and delude a patriotic people.—

The Western Sun has, in contempt of the ballot box, already defeated Gen. Harrison! and the Indianapolis Democrat has proscribed most every newspaper in the State devoted to Harrison, to freedom, and to the general welfare. This might have been expected; and we only wonder that the "Plough Boy" would ask the "Democrat" for evidence of any party imposition. The facts announced in the Plough Boy, call forth the Democrat's ire. The editor remarks in his notice of the Dem-

and do you loan them out for the "Simon pure?" If so, where do you get the power? Is that law? Speak, Sammy.

8th. Have not the deposits in your Bank diminished to almost nothing? If so, from what cause?

9th. Would it not be better to cease hostilities, and extend our loving kindness to each other? And don't you want your Bank examined?

10th. Who was the father of Zebedee's children?

11th. Is sixpence more than nine-pence? Now which has the most sense in it, my eleventh or your eleventh?

12th. What is Cypress Swamp Stock worth? By-the-bye Sammy, who paid for the surveying? and how many trees will grow on an acre of real cypress land? and how many logs twelve feet long will each tree make, and what is the worth of each log?

13th. Would a transfer of Cypress Swamp Stock increase the value?

14th. When you write again, let us know how many dollars there are in the United States, and which belongs to each man, woman and child, and how many dollars were in the Bank when you examined it last?

15th. Why is the rule that governs you, different from that which governs others? And why do you publish it so often?

16th. What do you think of getting up a meeting, to take place at the Court-House in this place, embracing this Bank, distinct, for the purpose of instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to use all diligence in the Legislature to have the Charter so amended that the Branch Bank at this place shall take the War Bank (your Bank) in as a partner? Or, if this cannot be effected, then, and in that case, to use their industry by day and by night, and not to sleep contentedly, until they procure the passage of a law which shall compel this Branch to loan your Bank (the War Bank) the sum of eleven thousand dollars, for the term of eight years, and "ninety-nine days?" that thereby this Branch may cease to sin, and do all things to your liking—that you may increase your lands, enlarge your barns, and multiply your stock of horses, asses, mules and cattle, to the end that we may live together in peace, harmony and brotherly love?

MINORITY.

NOTICE.

THE Directors and other Officers of the Knox county Agricultural Society, are requested to meet at Gould's tavern in Vincennes, on Saturday the 6th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the President, Oct. 22, 1835.

A. D. SCOTT, Sec'y.

The following persons are the Directors:—N. Ewing, Geo. Leech, H. B. Shepard, Chas. Polke, Jacob Harper and R. N. Carnan.

NOTICE.

THE citizens of the Borough of Vincennes are requested to meet this (Saturday) evening, at the tavern of John C. Clark, at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the formation of a Charter, to be presented to our next Legislature. All who feel the least interest in the character of our town, should be prompt in their attendance.

A CITIZEN.

We copy the following from the Frederick, Md. Times; and agree with the writer, that Gen. Harrison has justly the affections of men of all parties, save those who by interest, are chained to the golden car of Martin Van Buren.—ED. GAZ.

GENERAL HARRISON.

In another column will be found a letter from this gentleman in answer to an invitation to a dinner, to be given by a number of patriotic citizens of Charles town, Indiana, in honor of the many valuable and important services he had rendered his country during the war. The beauty of the composition, the elegance of diction, and the excellent sentiments there expressed, cannot but call forth the admiration of all who read it, for the man whose prospects at present bid fair for the Chief Magistracy of this Union for the next four years. We speak with sincerity when we express our belief, that Gen. Wm. H. Harrison will be the next President. We found our opinion upon that evidence which buoyed up the friends of Gen. Jackson when he was first announced as a candidate, which is, the rapid strides his pretensions and claims are making to the favorable consideration of the people. When the announcement of Harrison first appeared, it was treated as a mere matter of moonshine—laughed and scoffed at by many who were tied to the van,—but the voice of the people—the sovereign people, is now passing over like a roaring thunder cloud, from Maine to Louisiana, and from the Atlantic to the far West; and the nomination of such a patriot and statesman is no longer to be sneered at, but is becoming a serious matter.

Gen. Harrison has justly the affections of men of all parties. He is not presented as a candidate of a party or the nursing of a faction, but truly the candidate of the people—nominated by the people as one immediately from among them, and not the creature of a convention of office holders and office seekers.

When such a man is presented as a candidate, and under such circumstances, it is no wonder that he should gain ground daily in every section and quarter of the Union.

The time is near at hand, when every voter will have the opportunity of enjoying the privilege of voting for the Chief Magistrate of this happy country, which is certainly one of the greatest blessings

guaranteed under a Constitution of a country of freemen. It is not only a great privilege and blessing, but it is also a highly important and interesting duty. Every voter, whoever he may be, that feels an interest in his country's welfare, should halt, ponder, and consider well, before he marks out his course for the next presidential election, and if he should think one man more honest and better qualified than another to execute the duties of Chief Magistrate of the nation, he is bound by every principle of justice to himself, his country and posterity, to select that man as the one deserving of his suffrage. Let the only question a voter will ask in determining his vote, be—"Is the candidate honest? Is he capable?" Should that be the course to be pursued by voters generally, we feel confident Harrison will be the choice of the free and independent voters of his country.

It is time, high time, that the people should take the election in their own hands, and no longer be governed by a factious few, who appear disposed to reflect the presidential successors, and thrust upon the people by the way of a caucus nomination, men, who would stand no earthly chance unsupported by the nomination.

We have with pain looked for several years upon the movements of political aspirants, and it is daily proved to us, that power, which of right ought to be in the hands of the great body of the people, is, and has been for some time back, gradually stealing from the many to the few, and there is nothing, in our humble opinion, more dangerous to the liberties and the union of our country. We have now four candidates before us; let each candidate be placed in the balance of every voter's judgment, and after being weighed, determine which is most deserving of the support of his countrymen.

We copy from the "Globe" what it has pleased to call an "important bank arrangement—the better currency," of which the "Journal of Commerce" says—

Important Bank arrangement—the better Currency.—Under this imposing title, the "Globe" contains a long article, in which nearly all the deposite banks are enumerated, with a statement of the arrangements made by them respectively for the establishment of a general currency—better, as the "Globe" says, than that created by the bank of the United States.

Our hopes were a good deal raised by the pompous announcement, but were not sustained on going through with the details. The deposite banks might establish a currency of immense value, if they could only be brought to act upon an enlarged and enlightened policy. But the details in the "Globe" show that there is no such spirit among them. A large number of the banks agreed to take at par such notes of other deposite banks as may be received by deposite banks from the public land agents, &c. and others agree to redeem so many of their own notes in Philadelphia or New York as may be received by the deposite banks from the land agents, &c.

All this it will be seen, extends only to government funds, and has nothing to do with the currency or the public accommodation on a broad scale, except so far as the receivers may by these arrangements be induced to take the notes in question, and so, to some small extent a par value may be given them in the neighborhood of the land agencies. There is not even an arrangement among the deposite banks to receive each other's notes in the general payment of revenue, a few of them agree to reclaim all their notes in New York, of the denomination of \$50 and upwards, and some go down to tens.

But the currency, the circulating medium is not composed of \$50 notes and upwards. The arrangement therefore can have little or nothing to do with the public convenience, for when large notes are wanted for remittance to New York, they must be applied for at the banks, and of course will not be given out for that purpose. So that the arrangement in this respect is little else than words. The bank of Virginia has some courage, and engages to redeem its notes in New York and Philadelphia, and to receive all notes which are at par in those cities. The bank of the Metropolis, at Washington, does the same. The Union bank of Maryland, at Baltimore, do. Bank of Burlington, Vt. do. But there is no wide spread system which can affect the currency of the whole country; nothing which will bear the least resemblance or approach to the circulating medium of U. S. bank notes.

We have taken the preceding because that its general views accord with our own—having carefully read the article in the "Globe." The calling of this arrangement a "better currency" than the Bank of the United States has always supplied since its purgation, which resulted in the complete and well deserved overthrow of its first administration, is—"humbug," and nothing more, as will be proved in the winding-up of the bank; for the idea that it must cease its operations next March, is universally entertained.

With this "better currency," other places, the U. S. bank bills command a half per cent. premium; and they will do so as long as they are in circulation—probably rising, as they become more scarce, to a higher rate.

Niles' Register.

We have seen the little paragraph copied above, circulating through the country at a great rate, for several weeks past, and as it appears in the newspapers, it must be true, although not a little marvellous. Twenty millions of sheep producing four millions of dollars worth of wool every year—that is exactly twenty cents worth of wool to each sheep, which we should think, would hardly pay for the keeping.

But again the population of Vermont, in 1830, was not quite two hundred and eighty-one thousand. Suppose it to be now three hundred thousand, in round numbers, there are exactly sixty-six sheep and two thirds for every man, woman and child in the whole State; which is a most extraordinary excess of brute population.

What an abundance of motion and lamb must be eaten in that country.

deplore the fact, that they have much reason for these anticipations. Why should they not believe that this government will ere long become like one of them—when they see more than a king's prerogative usurped by our republican president? When they hear him, bailed as "the greatest and the best?" When they see "his party,"—which he has mainly created by a bountiful distribution of rewards to all such as would cry *amen* to his measures—in petty intriguing and electioneering schemes to insure the election of his successor, whom he has virtually appointed, to manage the helm of state, when he is obliged to retire?—We repeat it, those who have reasons, whatever they may be, to wish for the overthrow of our present form of government, have much reason to anticipate such a result. The whole manoeuvre of the getting together, and the proceedings of the late Baltimore convention, is perhaps, one of the most unequivocal demonstrations of the pitch of impudence to which men may be led, solely by the impunity with which they have before practiced all manner of intrigues. The *President* appoints Martin Van Buren to succeed him in the presidential chair—forth with a convention is mustered, with all the display imaginable; and to give it a more imposing appearance, this convention is termed *National*—and what is the object of this assemblage? To confirm the appointment, merely, of our republican president? And of what materials is this convention composed? The following may serve as a specimen:—The state of Tennessee, was found not to be represented—it would not do to pass by such a state as that—certain Mr. Rucker, a steam doctor, who had been once in Tennessee, was found in Baltimore, who kindly volunteered his services to represent the absent state, was received as a "delegate fresh from the people," and actually pledged the entire electoral vote of that state to Martin Van Buren:—in one or two instances, where states were unwilling, or neglected to act, the legislatures of other states appointed delegates for them. And thus the *NATIONAL* convention was formed, the result of whose proceedings is too well known to require a repetition. It is notorious, and cannot be denied, that the patronage of every department of the government has, during Jackson's administration, been brought to bear upon all elections, so as to favor the perpetuation of the most unlimited power in the same, or similar hands—and that it is now being used to the utmost to further the election of the "successor."—Every scheme is resorted to, the passions of the disorderly and disaffected are appealed to, every disturbance, religious, evil or political, is endeavored to be managed so as to promote the same object. In short, corruption, the most debasing, stalks abroad unmasked, with the avowed object of getting Martin Van Buren elected president.

These are some of the evils, moral, and political, which we deplore, and which we look upon as in some measure ominous of future, and still greater evils to our country.

The Baltimore Patriot of the 9th says, that 55 Whigs and 25 Van Buren men are elected to the Maryland House of Delegates. The fifteen members of the Senate are all Whigs. The Legislature, therefore, will stand thus—72 Whigs and twenty-five Van Buren men. The Patriot adds: "With regard to members of Congress, as stated yesterday, we have elected five, and our opponents three. We have thus secured a strong and decisive majority both in the State Legislature, and in one Delegation to the next Congress. In every event, under all circumstances, therefore, the vote of Maryland will go against the *spoils* party, and in support of Whig principles. Again we say, Maryland has taken her stand in support of Constitutional doctrines, and she calls upon her sister States to do likewise, and to press onward in the good work of redeeming the land from the *spoilers*."

Louisville Journal.

The Bangor Me. Republican says, that Col. Johnson has the authority of the Bible for his domestic practices. According to our opinion, the best authority the Col. can quote is that of Shakespeare:

"Black spirits and white
Mingle, mingle, mingle."

It is computed that there are in Vermont twenty millions of sheep, producing annually four millions of dollars worth of wool.

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N. Y. Com. Adv.

We learn, from the *Attakapas (La.) Gazette*, of the 25th ult., that a Mr. James C. Johnson, who, some weeks ago, committed a murder, and a robbery near that place was recently overtaken in St. Fran-