

# GAZETTE. VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, OCT. 21, 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 for-  
ming 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 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 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 Indianap-  
olis 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 burden of their effusions. N.  
Bolton, Esq. one of the Editors of the Demo-  
crat, spoke a speech, evidencing some talent, af-  
ter which five regular toasts were drunk, one  
of which complimented the magic influence of  
Martin Van Buren and another the gallant Col-  
onel. After the latter, Edward Van Ness, Esq.  
prefaced the introduction of a letter from Col.  
Johnson with a few very appropriate and elo-  
quent 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 concludes by informing  
the committee who addressed him, that his  
"public duties" and "private concerns" pre-  
vented his attendance. What a pity!—  
Then came a letter from the Honorable Ratliff  
Boone, who, from his toast, still wears the col-  
lar.

Several other letters were read, from various  
distinguished gentlemen, and many toasts drunk.  
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 Kemple. Col. Johnson and Capt.  
Whitley—Doubtful which killed Tecumseh.

Why not say, doubtful who killed, &c.

By Capt. H. Rhoads. Gen. Wm. H. Harri-  
son—The laurels which he so gallantly achiev-  
ed, at the battles of Tippecanoe and the Thames  
shall never fade, whilst the star spangled ban-  
ner is waved in America.

Our representative—no—no—the re-  
turned member of our congressional dis-  
trict, J. W. Davis, is one of the distinguish-  
ed letter-writers. He sent a toast as fol-  
lows:

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

Why omit Van Buren in the remem-  
brance? Ratliff Boone 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 proprie-  
ty and equal truth, have dubbed Colonel  
Dick a second Mars, god of war; or Ly-  
curgus, the Spartan Lawgiver; or Lucifer,  
son of Jupiter and Aurora; or Longinus,  
the Greek critic; or Demosthenes, the A-  
thenian 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, celebra-  
ted 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. Harris-  
on! 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 "Demo-  
crat" for evidence of any party imposi-  
tion. The facts announced in the Plough  
Boy, call forth the Democrat's ire. The  
editor remarks in his notice of the Demo-  
crat—

"We recognize the 'banner' of truth, only  
as our standard. We wear no 'collar,' nor do  
we acknowledge party dominion or caucus dic-  
tation. And we venture to say that none of  
our readers, (save, perhaps, the editors of the  
Democrat,) have discovered the 'banner' of  
any individual, or party, waving over the  
'Green-castle Plough Boy.' We labor to sus-  
tain principles, not to acquire 'spoils'—and  
how to accept, save that of our country and  
our God. We call upon you to point out the  
article or articles, in the columns of 'the Green-  
castle Plough Boy' to justify your assertion,  
or acknowledge yourselves capable of attempt-  
ing to palm a falsehood upon the People, in or-  
der to excite party prejudice against us."

*The Better Currency.*—The Globe has  
been goaded to attempt an answer to the  
questions of Gen Green, re-published by  
us week before last; and the answer is a  
virtual abandonment of many of the no-  
tions which the Globe promulgated here-  
tofore, to bewilder the people. The Tel-  
egraph exposes the answer, and having  
published it by request of the Globe, asks  
of the Globe in return, to insert the ex-  
posure. We shall be glad if this be done.  
As the remarks of the Globe find their  
places of deposit with many who have  
bad memories, we take the following ex-  
tract from the last exposition of the Tel-  
egraph, and may follow up the discussion.

"Extract from the Globe, which appears  
in it a few weeks after the passage of  
the gold bill. It is either an extract from  
a speech of Mr. Benton, or an editorial  
written by him, we are not certain which,  
but it is orthodox for the party.

A TIT BIT FOR THE MESSIEURS OF  
THE GLOBE.

"Happily the greatest supply of gold  
will go to the West. The emigrants re-  
moving to that great region will all car-  
ry gold in preference to either silver or  
paper. The land offices will become re-  
ceptacles and reservoirs of gold, whence  
it will be distributed by the government  
disbursements through the military, the  
surveying, and the Indian departments;  
and woe to the officer, who having receiv-  
ed gold from the government, shall pre-  
sume, or dare to offer paper to the sol-  
diers or citizens. Then a great stream of  
gold will flow up the Mississippi from New  
Orleans, and diffuse itself all over the  
great West. Nearly all the gold coinage  
of the New World will come to the United  
States; for all the coinage of the new  
governments of Mexico and South Ameri-  
ca, being the coinage of rebel provinces,  
cannot go to Old Spain or any of her de-  
pendencies, and therefore will come to  
the United States as its natural and best  
market. This will fill the West with doub-  
loons and half joes; and in eight or nine  
months from this time, every substantial  
citizen will have a long silken purse, of  
fine open net work, through the interstices  
of which the yellow gold will shine and  
glitter. Then travellers will be free from  
the pestilence of ragged, filthy, and coun-  
terfeit notes. Every substantial man, and  
every substantial man's wife and daugh-  
ter, will travel upon gold. The satellites  
of the Bank alone, to show their subjec-  
tion to their liege monarch, will repine  
at the loss of paper."—Globe.

How completely has experience falsi-  
fied all this! And the article in the Globe,  
which answers some queries of ours,  
shows how, in the very nature of things  
all that is said in the above extract, and  
in the positions taken by the Globe, Ben-  
ton, Tauey, and Co., must be false.

We now come to the question and an-  
swers. We shall take paragraph by para-  
graph in succession, and show the rig-  
marole and nonsense in them, as well as  
the virtual acknowledgment of the truth  
of what we have all along said on the  
subject, and the inconsistency of what it  
says now, with what it has heretofore been  
saying.

The Lady's Book for October has just  
arrived.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

To Samuel Judah, Esq. President of the  
Wabash Insurance Company, viz:—The  
War Bank.

Please answer the following questions:  
1st. Did you not write to the Director,  
the "majority," by the last Saturday's  
Gazette?

2d. Did you not offer your note for  
discount in the Branch Bank here, with  
conditions in writing accompanying it, the  
Tuesday before you wrote to the "majori-  
ty?"

3d. Did you not feel wrathful under dis-  
appointment? and while in full pickle, sit  
down and write that letter, with so many  
hard questions to the "majority?"

4th. Do the majority or minority govern  
in Bank? if the majority, are they  
not real aristocrats.

5th. If the Bank takes uncurrent notes,  
are those of your Bank among them?

6th. Does the taking of such notes by  
the Bank dull your razor? and does it not  
vex you, because you get so little shaving  
to do?

7th. Do the notes of your Bank, (the  
War Bank) pass all over 'creation' now?

and do you loan them out for the "Simon-  
pure?" If so, where do you get the pow-  
er? 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 exam-  
ined 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  
district, for the purpose of instructing our  
Senators and requesting our Representa-  
tives to use all diligence in the Legisla-  
ture to have the Charter so amended that  
the Branch Bank at this place shall take  
the War Bank (your Bank) in as a part-  
ner? Or, if this cannot be effected, then,  
and in that case, to use their industry by  
day and by night, and not to sleep content-  
edly, 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 bro-  
therly 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 Direc-  
tors:—N. Ewing, Geo. Leech, H. B. Shep-  
ard, Chas. Polke, Jacob Harper and R. N.  
Carnan.

## NOTICE.

THE citizens of the Borough of Vin-  
cennes are requested to meet this (Sat-  
urday) evening, at the tavern of John C.  
Clark, at 7 o'clock, to take into consid-  
eration the formation of a Charter, to be  
presented to our next Legislature. All  
who feel the least interest in the charac-  
ter of our town, should be prompt in their  
attendance. A CITIZEN.

We copy the following from the Fred-  
erick, 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 gol-  
den car of Martin Van Buren.—Ed. Gaz.

GENERAL HARRISON.

In another column will be found a letter  
from this gentleman in answer to an in-  
vitation to a dinner, to be given by a  
number of patriotic citizens of Charles  
town, Indiana, in honor of the many val-  
uable and important services he had ren-  
dered 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 sin-  
cerity 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 an-  
nounced as a candidate, which is, the rap-  
id 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 mat-  
ter. Gen. Harrison has justly the affec-  
tions 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 con-  
vention of office holders and office seekers.  
When such a man is presented as a candi-  
date, 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 enjoy-  
ing 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 coun-  
try of freemen. It is not only a great  
privilege and blessing, but it is also a high-  
ly 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 presi-  
dential 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 candi-  
date 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  
tactious few, who appear disposed to se-  
lect the presidential successors, and thrust  
upon the people by the way of a caucus  
nomination, men, who would stand no  
earthly chance un-supported by the nomi-  
nation. We have with pain looked for  
several years upon the movements of po-  
litical 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 peo-  
ple, 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 deserv-  
ing of the support of his countrymen.

We copy from the "Globe" what it has  
pleased to call an "important bank ar-  
rangement"—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 deposit banks are enu-  
merated, with a statement of the ar-  
rangements made by them respectively  
for the establishment of a general curren-  
cy—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 sus-  
tained on going through with the details.  
The deposit banks might establish a curren-  
cy of immense value, if they could only  
be brought to act upon an enlarged and  
enlightened policy. But the details in the  
Globe shows that there is no such spirit  
among them. A large number of the  
banks agree to take at par such notes of  
other deposit banks as may be received  
by deposit 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  
deposit 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 accom-  
modation on a broad scale, except so far  
as the receivers may by these arrange-  
ments be induced to take the notes in  
question, and so, to some small extent a  
par value may be given them in the neigh-  
borhood of the land agencies. There is  
not even an arrangement among the de-  
posit banks to receive each other's notes  
in the general payment of revenue, a few  
of them agree to redeem 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 up-  
wards. The arrangement therefore can  
have little or nothing to do with the pub-  
lic 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 pur-  
pose. So that the arrangement in this re-  
spect is little else than words. The bank  
of Virginia has some courage, and en-  
gages 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 Mar-  
yland, at Baltimore, do. Bank of Bor-  
lington, Vt. do. But there is no wide  
spread system which can affect the cur-  
rency 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 ar-  
rangement a "better currency" than the  
Bank of the United States has always  
supplied since its purgation, which result-  
ed 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-  
cents. premium; and they will do so as long  
as they are in circulation—probably ris-  
ing, as they become more scarce, to a  
higher rate. Niles' Register.

Extract from an article in the "Oakland  
Whig"—on "Signs of the Times."—The  
monarchies of Europe are anxiously look-  
ing at us, pleased with the almost sure  
anticipations that their predictions will  
be verified, and that the speedy down-  
fall of this vast republic will prove to a  
determination, that man is incapable of  
self-government. We confess, while we

deplore the fact, that they have much  
reason for these anticipations. Why  
should they not believe that this govern-  
ment will ere long become like one of  
them—when they see more than a king-  
ly prerogative usurped by our republican  
president? When they hear him, hailed  
as "the greatest and the best?" When  
they see "his party"—which he has main-  
ly 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 govern-  
ment, have much reason to anticipate  
such a result. The whole manœuvre of  
the getting together, and the proceed-  
ings of the late Baltimore convention, is  
perhaps, one of the most unequivocal de-  
monstrations of the pitch of impudence  
to which men may be led, solely by the im-  
punity 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 conven-  
tion is termed National—and what is the  
object of this assemblage? To confirm  
the appointment, merely, of our republi-  
can 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 represen-  
ted—it would not do to pass by such a  
state as that—a certain Mr. Rucker, a  
steam doctor, who had been once in Ten-  
nessee, was found in Baltimore, who kind-  
ly volunteered his services to represent  
the absent state, was received as a "dele-  
gate fresh from the people," and actual-  
ly 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 legisla-  
tures of other states appointed delegates  
for them. And thus the National con-  
vention 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 de-  
partment 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 fur-  
ther the election of the "successor."—  
Every scheme is resorted to, the passions  
of the disorderly and disaffected are ap-  
pealed to, every disturbance, religious,  
evil or political, is endeavored to be man-  
aged so as to promote the same object.  
In short, corruption, the most debasing  
object of getting Martin Van Buren elect-  
ed president.

There are some of the evils, moral, and  
political, which we deprecate, and which  
we look upon as in some measure omin-  
ous 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 Dele-  
gates. The fifteen members of the Senate  
are all Whigs. The Legislature, there-  
fore, will stand thus—72 Whigs and twen-  
ty-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 our  
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, Mary-  
land 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 Bi-  
ble 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 Ver-  
mont twenty millions of sheep, producing  
annually four millions of dollars worth of  
wool.

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 newspa-  
pers it must be true, although not a lit-  
tle marvellous. Twenty millions of sheep  
producing four millions of dollars worth  
of wool every year—that is exactly twen-  
ty 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 popu-  
lation. What an abundance of mutton  
and lamb must be eaten in that country.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

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