

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 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 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 public are hereby informed, that any personal communication, if published at all, will be inserted as an advertisement, and charged for accordingly.

HARRISON MEETING.

This is the last paper that can reach our country subscribers, to notify them of the meeting on next Saturday, to appoint delegates to aid in selecting a Harrison electoral ticket for the State. The meeting will be opened in the Court House, Vincennes, at 1 o'clock, in honor of the patriot Father of Indiana and the North Western Territory. With a few unimportant alterations, to suit it to our county, we adopt as appropriate, the following address. It was originally published to the citizens of Ross county, Ohio, in the Sciota Gazette.

To the Free and Independent Republican Citizens of Old Knox and the surrounding Counties.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

There is no longer room for doubt upon this subject—public sentiment is already developed, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, OF OHIO, is the Man to whom the eyes of the free and independent Republicans of America are now directed as the NEXT PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES! Ohio has come; Old Kentucky has come;

The Penn-men are here, the Jersey-men are coming; the Yorkers are coming; the Green Mountain boys are coming; Old Dominion is coming; the North will come; the East will come; the WEST has come; AMERICA will come to proclaim with joyous heart and voice,

From Louisiana to Champlain!
From sea to great Missouri's shore;
Ye sons of freedom loud proclaim,
The spoiler's reign will soon be o'er!

Rejoice! Columbia's sons, rejoice!
To tyrants never bend the knee;
But join with heart, and soul, and voice,
For HARRISON and Liberty.

Many addresses will be given pointing with force and power to the epoch that has now fully arrived for calling this persecuted and much injured Statesmen, Sage, and Hero of three wars, to the first hours of a great and independent People.—It is a noble libation freely poured out upon the altar of their country's love. No longer, let it be said that Republics are ungrateful.

American freemen of Knox and around,
Come then to the meeting and hear the glad sound.

The free and independent Republicans of the country around, solicit you for a little while to lay aside the vocations of that day, and come up to this meeting.—They do not this for party, it is a generous solicitation that rises free and warm from grateful hearts.

Sound, sound, the trumpet, beat the drum,
Let all rejoice while freemen come!

Let him who has a sympathetic tear to offer the stings of party ingratitude, inflicted upon a beloved citizen soldier, COME!

Let each citizen of Knox who cherishes the honor of his own State, COME!

Let the friends of the old Ohio Farmer COME!

Let the old men who remember the Pioneer of their beloved West, COME!

Let the young men who are strong and able to burst the shackles of party discipline, COME

Let him that is opposed to entailing the office of the President for three eight year terms, COME!

Let him that is in favor of a portion of one Presidential term, COME!

Let him that is in favor of a portion of

the surplus revenue for improving his own state, COME!

Let him that is in favor of internal improvement and the constitutional measures desired by the people, in contempt of arbitrary vetoes, COME!

Let him that is for the cause of the People against that of the Office holders, COME!

Let him that is for preserving the integrity of our own territory COME!

Let him that is in favor of the constitution and laws of his country COME!

And whosoever will, let him come, and join freely on that festive day, in the one loud, generous, and heart-felt peal, of "Huzza for the Statesman, Sage, Gallant Soldier and Father of the West,"

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

It is astonishing to see what an insidious and hypocritical course the Sun pursues towards Gen. Harrison. He pretends to be his well-wisher—his warm, ardent friend—regrets exceedingly that the Gen. has thrown himself in the arms of his old enemies, and all this for the chance of making new friends, who, when they have used him for a time, will lay him aside as a worthless thing. Is not this the crafty course of an electioneerer? He knows that it would be bad policy to abuse Gen. Harrison. His friends in this county would not stand it, and the only way to prevent them from voting for him, is to make out that he cannot be elected. Hence he keeps up the cry of no chance, no chance—the opposition is using him as a tool. The editor of the Sun is a friend to the General? Yes, he was a friend when the General had it in his power to benefit him, but like all sunshine friends, when nothing is to be made, he is no longer a friend. He has found another master, and he thinks he can most effectually serve that master, by assuming the guise of friendship for Gen. Harrison. Who are those who are now abusing Harrison?—Are they of the opposition? No. They are the Van Buren men, who finding that he is rapidly gaining ground, and fearing that he may become a formidable rival of Van Buren, are endeavoring to hunt him down by calling him coward, fool, &c. &c. So much for the sincerity of the Western Sun. We say to the friends of Harrison, go on—his prospects are brightening every day—the Vanites are frightened, and well they may be.

A Prospectus for a new paper to be called the Indiana Courier, and to be published at Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, has just been issued. The editors, Messrs. Cameron and Kendall, are friendly to the Hero of Tippecanoe, and will support him for the Presidency. Go ahead, the people are with you my good fellows.

We learn that the sale of lots in the town of Marshall, Illinois, took place on the 19th inst. as advertised, and that a considerable portion of the town as laid off, was sold at prices indicative of the high estimation placed on its favorable location.

Joseph Ritner the Harrison candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, is elected by a large majority. The House of Representatives stand thus: Whig 71, Wolf 14, Mulenburgh 12; in the Senate, Whig 6, Wolf 2. Seven counties only to be heard from. What do you think of that brother Stont? It appears that the Pennsylvanians are not so well apprised of the virtues of the man whom in your last, you "found to be open, honorable, patriotic and wise, and his conduct manly, ingenious and bold," and yet they know him like a book.

A new species of phobia was discovered some time ago, in certain quarters—not the hydrophobia, but the Van Buren-phobia. This complaint operated with remarkable severity upon a few apostates who professed tariff, internal improvement and the American system principles, and had recently turned Van Buren men. Since the late Pennsylvania and Maryland elections, the complaint has assumed a new aspect; it promises now to terminate in the next Presidential election, with what is called "falling sickness."

It is feared the few cases of American system men, seized under peculiar circumstances, with the Van Buren-phobia, will become hopeless, unless some good Samaritan can be found to settle claims, close accounts, and promise office, when, like weathercocks, they may take "another turn."

What sort of a disease is the Van Buren phobia? asked an honest farmer of an old citizen. Why, indeed, friend, (said the old citizen) I have never, and trust I never will, experience the disease; it seems to be a yearning desire to get office of the President, for supporting his sycophants and humbugging the people; its constant cry is, "get office—honestly, if you can—but by any means, get office."

The Ohio Election.—Our neighbor of the Western Sun, thinks he can by the former rule of *hocus poeas*, blend the popularity of Gen. Harrison, in Ohio, with the result of the late election. He errs in this; and he should know the error, for it is glaring. He who doubts that the people of Ohio will give her electoral vote to our "old friend" against Van Buren, would, if it suited him, with equal propriety, doubt the existence of a God. Our citizens will no longer be deluded—a majority of Van Buren men in both branches of the General Assembly of that state, would, under existing circumstances, argue little in favor of the caucus candidate,

The majority of the people of Ohio for the Harrison electoral ticket, will not, we think, be short of 20 000. In noticing the attempt to convert Gen. Harrison with the late result, Mr. Hammond of the Gazette, remarks:

"My own conviction is, that there is no propriety in so considering it. A few politicians thrust the name of Gen. Harrison into the canvass, very unwisely, as I thought. But in general, the vote passed without reference to it. Here, in Cincinnati particularly, the Whig ticket was, no doubt, much prejudiced, by the effects of a few, in opposition to one of the gentlemen upon it. These efforts were principally made, by the strongest friends of Gen. Harrison, who were so far in error, as to suppose they could interpose their private griefs, into an election canvass, without prejudice to any but the object of their dislike. The consequence was, what it always must be, when personal feelings are intermingled with a matter of public concern—a very serious injury to the whole."

"The vote is comparatively a very small one every where. Our county is about a fair sample. In 1834 the aggregate Congressional vote was 8553. In 1835 the aggregate Senatorial vote is 4930—being less than five-eighths of the vote of the preceding year."

The Whig remarks in relation to the same point.

"The contest last Tuesday furnishes not the slightest test of the Whig strength in the county, nor does it, in any degree, evidence the popularity of General Harrison, as our opponents have sought to make it appear. We were completely divided among ourselves; the manner in which the ticket was formed, gave great umbrage—and there was no excitement to bring the voters to the polls."

At a meeting at J. C. Clark's Hotel, on Saturday evening the 24th Oct. convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of amending the Charter relative to the Borough Laws of Vincennes, Samuel Hill was called to the Chair, and Thomas J. Carson, appointed Secretary.

On motion of R. N. Carnan,
Resolved, That a committee of three from each Ward be appointed by the Chair, to enquire into the expediency of amending, and if necessary, to draft an amendment to the present Charter of the Borough of Vincennes, and report their amendment to this meeting on this day three weeks for adoption.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen as the Committee from the different Wards:

Upper Ward.—T. C. BAILEY,
H. D. WHEELER,
SAML. JUDAH.
Middle Ward.—J. C. CLARK,
J. C. HOLLAND,
SAML. WISE.
Lower Ward.—MARTIN ROBINSON,
JOHN MOORE,
S. RATHBONE.

On motion of R. N. Carnan,
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Vincennes Gazette and Western Sun, and the Secretary notify the members of the Committee of their appointment.

On motion of J. B. Martin,
Resolved, That this meeting do adjourn
SAMUEL HILL, Chairman.
THOS. J. CARSON, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.

On the subject of the recent election in this State we have received a letter from a well informed friend, from which we copy the following extracts:

"The triumph in Pennsylvania is complete. Mr. RITNER is elected Governor by a majority of many thousands. Every county heard from has elected Anti Van Buren Representatives to the Legislature, and the State of Pennsylvania is disinclined and emancipated. It is entirely erroneous to attribute this state of things to the division of the Jackson party exclusively. It ought not to be doubted that, even, united the Whigs would have beaten them. The fact is there does not exist in the State a Van Buren party, except with a view to the interest of the office-holders. Mr. Van Buren has no personal popularity in Pennsylvania, and this will be seen as soon as the question of Van Buren and Anti Van Buren shall be presented to the electors.—Nat. Intel.

From the Alabama Intelligencer.

We allude to the pretence, that it is necessary to support Mr. Van Buren, to keep from dividing the GREAT REPUBLICAN PARTY. On what pretence can Van Buren be called a republican? Those have been called republicans who were in favor of universal suffrage; but Van Buren opposed universal suffrage in the New York convention. It is true that he was in favor of extending the right of voting even to negroes, provided they possessed a sufficient amount of property; but the poor white man was to be excluded from the ballot box. Those have been called republicans who supported the last war, and the administration of Mr. Madison; Mr. Van Buren united with the federalists against Mr. Madison and the war, when he found that the popularity of both carried every thing before them. Those have been called republicans who were in favor of the limitations of executive power and the reformation of abuses; but Mr. Van Buren has supported the most excessive claims of executive power that have ever been put forth in our republic, and he is considered the patron and advocate of the free use of patronage for political purposes. Even if Jacksonism be the claims of Mr. Van Buren cannot bear the test; he opposed General Jackson, until he found that his popularity was irresistible, he then, as usual, deserted his friends, and came over to the strong side. Is it republican to be opposed to the bank?—Then Mr. Van Buren is a federalist, for he petitioned for a branch at Albany. How is the integrity of the republican party to be maintained

ed by supporting such a man for the Presidency?

Intelligence has arrived in this country of the death of Wm. T. Barry, the American Minister to Spain, and late Postmaster General.—Louisville Journal.

Louisiana Crops.—The New Orleans Bee of the 6th inst. says: "Though the cotton crops of the State do not equal expectations, still they are not so bad as was apprehended; and we may expect that our planters in general will be enabled to export nearly as much cotton this year as last; for there were more plantations during the present than the latter season.—Even if the quantity does not equal, the quality excels that of the previous year—another fact to console our planters; for they will obtain a good price for their produce. The sugar crops will be 3 or 4 weeks later this season than last; but not deficient. Generally speaking the quality and quantity of the cotton and sugar crops of Louisiana for 1835, will be about on an average with those of 1834; altho' the anticipations formed of either crop will not be realized in consequence of the continued rains during the summer."

"Whistling to keep up courage"—Ask any Van Buren man what are his prospects, and he will answer: "O, the thing is settled—Van Buren walks over the course. Will you bet?" The order has been issued to assume this tune, and keep it up—to brag, speak loud, and alarm the timid. Mr. Van Buren's prospects are full of clouds and difficulties. It RITNER is elected Governor of Pennsylvania, and Ohio goes for Harrison, Van Buren loses the election beyond doubt. Mark our prediction.

What a Name!—The following is the name of a pond in the state of Massachusetts—Chargoggagoggogoggomanchoggoggogg.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GRAIT BRITAIN.

The house of Commons displayed a very unexpected degree of complaisance, having agreed to many of the amendments to the corporation reform bill, adopted by the lords. A committee of conference was then appointed to lay before the lords the reasons of the commons for opposing some of the amendments—and immediately after, the consolidated fund bill, with the appropriation clause, was passed—at the solicitation of the chancellor of the exchequer. Mr. Home wishing a farther postponement until the course of the lords in the matter of the amendments should be known.

The approach to agreement between the two houses is no doubt to be ascribed, in part at least, to the very conciliatory speech of sir Robert Peel. The general impression was that the bill would finally pass both houses with nearly all the amendments of the lords.

Joseph Bonaparte has left England for Philadelphia to visit his estates, as well as his friends, in the United States. He has located himself at Camberwill, near London, in a pretty little cottage once called Casino, originally inhabited by Madame Stora, the singer, and since by Mr. Rawson, a merchant. He gives £700 per annum for it.

FRANCE.

There are rumors of other infernal machines. The king was still at the Tuilleries, contrary to his custom at this season.

The chamber of deputies adjourned sine die on the 29th of August, having passed all the new laws proposed in consequence of the crime of Fieschi.

DIED.—In Quincy, Adams Co. Illinois, on the 1st of October, inst. Mr. JOHN R. M. LE ROY, formerly of this place. Cut off in the full vigor of life, he has left many mourning friends, to whom he was justly endeared by his virtues.

—In this place, on Sunday last, 25th inst. WILLIAM, infant son of Mr. WM. BERTCH.

To David S. Bonner, Esq. President of the Vincennes Branch Bank, "viz:" The Bill Agency and Exchange Bank.

I have observed a personal attack upon me by name in the Gazette of last week. The editor has, in reply to a request from me, given you as the author. Such an attack, from a source of the sort, from which such would ordinarily be expected, I should pass by without notice. But you, by your public station, as well as the sort of character you have succeeded in acquiring, in a long course of hypocritical pretension, and false show of wealth, are distinguished from the common herd of blackguards.

I congratulate myself and the public, that at length, that reserve and caution, which you have made to pass for knowledge, good sense, and moderation, have ceased to govern your conduct. I rejoice that you have at length appeared without your lamb skin. For the good sense, the justice, and the propriety of this personal attack upon me, the public will award you due credit. For its dignity and its wit, you may look to the approval of your dependants and admirers. But sir, for your vanity in seeking a controversy with me; for your stupidity in attempting personal allusions; for your weakness, in hoping to succeed in laughing off certain serious questions submitted in the article signed "Stockholder," concerning your conduct and that of others, acting under oath in a public trust, it is my place and my duty to castigate you; and please God I will do it to your heart's content. So I add up your lamen Davy! I will go as far into your banking and pecuniary, and personal concerns, as you may please to go into mine, and with a little more effect. By such conduct, in the view of many

men, I may dishonor myself. My excuse (justification I have not) is that your pretensions have blinded many persons to your true character. For the benefit of such, in the hope of opening their eyes, I am willing to degrade myself by a personal controversy with you.

In your capacity of President of the Vincennes Branch, sworn to the faithful discharge of your duty to the public, answer the following plain questions:

1st. Has not your branch transferred a part of its capital to the Madison Branch? If so, when, for what cause, and how much?

2d. Have not you, and a part of your Board of Directors, falsely pretended that you had only loaned a sum of money \$5,000 to the Madison Branch?

3d. Does not your Branch shave Ohio and other eastern Bank notes? If so, what capital is employed in this?

4th. Are not the notes of the Ohio Banks, and of all other good Banks east of Vincennes, of more value in the eastern cities than the notes of your branch? If so, why do you have such notes?

5th. Was not a large amount of Vincennes Branch notes, carried to Natchez, to Bayou Sara, and New Orleans, last spring? If so, what amount? Who took them? Was it you or some other Director? and were those notes employed in the purchase of eastern bills for the Bank, of cotton for you, or of goods for the other men?

6th. Was not a large portion, say \$20,000 or \$30,000, of the notes or credit of your Branch, obtained from it last spring, by an officer of it or director, without security, under pretences of buying bills, and then used for private purposes?

7th. Did not you give a volunteer pledge last fall, to devote your particular attention to the Branch? Did not you and the Cashier both absent yourselves from the Branch last spring at the same time? Did not the pro tem President leave town in a hurry one or two days before you or the Cashier returned? and were all things right on your return?

8th. Did not your Board last spring reject a note with John Widner on it for security, and give as a reason that the State Bank rules required two good securities? and if so, was not that reason a falsehood?

And now sir, for your personalities. If I do not give you full satisfaction, if I do not cure your vanity, and check the flow of your impertinence, may I be despised by others, as heartily as I despise you, or shall in that case despise myself.

9th. Did not you sometime last October, request me as an officer of the Insurance Company, to discount your note for about \$675 at nine per cent? and did not you profess to be much obliged when I did the shave (if you will so call it) for you?

10th. Did not you boast last spring, that you had not been under the necessity of asking a discount from the Branch?—But had you not at that time, and have you not now, all or a part, say \$4,000 of Mr. Gardiner's money, the Indiana Wabash Fund, in your hands? Did not you give Mr. Gardner, has he not now got your note for \$4,000 or more, and interest, with one of our most respectable citizens as security? and N. B. does the interest go to the benefit of the Commissioner, or of the State? and also N. B. what amount of Branch notes had you, at the time of that boast, in your hands for the purchase of bills?

11th. Was the note of mine with conditions, to which you refer, my own note, or mine jointly with another? Was it for my own use or for a third party? and state under your oath as a Director, whether it was not in every respect a perfectly good note, and better secured than the note I shared for you? If so, why was it rejected? Was it a Widner concern—did the rules interfere?

12th. Would it not be more consistent with the faithful discharge of your sworn duty in the Bank, to forget your angry feelings at me, and your jealousy of the Insurance Co? and will your minutes be ready when next your Bank is examined?

13. I do not know "who was the father of Zebedee's children." I am not learned in biblical lore. I do not understand your allusion, nor feel its point, if point it has. You, I presume, have some knowledge of Zebedee. Please let me know what manner of a man he was? whether in private he indulged in midnight drunkenness and debauchery, and in public, claimed the character of a sober, good, and religious man? whether, when from home, he passed himself for a generous, liberal and clever fellow, and when at home, kept his doors closed upon his fellow citizens? whether he professed much mildness and humility, and was continually actuated by vindictiveness and pride? whether he borrowed large sums of money for interest and on security, and to some boasted that security was not required, to others, that he had no occasion to borrow at all; and to conclude, whether Zebedee had at any time any agency to purchase bills of exchange?

14th. I consider the Cypress Swamp a good speculation; greatly better than the Block House lots. Did you not tell young Westfall, that you would soon have a steam mill cypress shingle machine? Did not you calculate to put your old engine on the Block House lots, and was not I too quick for you? Answer that Davy! Call the Cypress your grapes, and we, the Cypress folks, will call you, the fox! Davy no more, but Zebedee Fox, Zebedee Fox, now and forever.

15th. Mr. Smith, a gentleman of distinguished ability and unquestionable character, surveyed the cypress swamp at the very time you and your partners were