

# GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY JAN. 16, 1836.

PEOPLES CANDIDATE

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1836.

GEN. WM. H. HARRISON,

Of Ohio.

## VAN BURENISM.

We shall soon see the Van Buren schemers, and honest Jackson men can calculate their worth. The "wheeling city" did not divide the party, can be judged by those who pay all and get nothing. The spoils men who pocket the money, are a contemptible portion of the party in point of numbers; and the people at large are not so credulous after seven years experience, or so stupid, or so heedless of their own prosperity, as to feel any regard for the notorious schemer these spoils men desire to succeed Gen. Jackson. Van Buren will have to be born again—he must be baptised at the font of patricianism, instead of a corrupt caucus font; he must earn, and show by his actions that he merits the support of the people, before any selfish views of his supporters can fairly claim, or expect to obtain or receive any intelligent party vote here. The absurdity is too palpable to palm off as a second Jackson—no two men living are more unlike each other. It is true the old General has been worked upon to attempt what no other President ever before attempted. His passions have been excited, and he has declared a preference for Van. He desires to appoint his successor! Will such management prevail with a free people? If so, the precedent is established; an election by the people becomes needless—the government will have become an elective monarchy. Of all such attempts, the immortal Washington forewarned us in his farewell address, and we are not yet so degenerate as to cast aside our own right of choice. We will not yet relinquish our freedom and independence. Those best acquainted with Gen. Jackson, doubt if he selected Van Buren of his own free and uninterested will, or whether the cunning devices, and odious party deception of an organized corps of office holders have not practised upon the old man to accomplish their own ends, it matters not. The attempt is made, and the republican spirit of the country must repel it in contempt of the mad dog cry of party. It is evident to every reflecting man that it is necessary to the safety and prosperity of the Union, that Van Buren shall be defeated; and it would have been proper and politic at the last congressional elections to have defeated every candidate suspected of friendship to him. Their efforts to place the control of the money and patronage of the country in his hands, will, we hope, cause their own defeat in due time. The power of the President at present is much greater than the constitution contemplated, and its assumed growth, if not restrained, will soon swallow up every vestige of the control of the people. When party influence in the name of a President, can induce the people to elect party hypocrites to represent them in congress, the conquest of our liberty is half over. Look at the Constitution of the United States—see the powers conferred upon the different departments; Congress (composed of Senate and House of Representatives) have authority "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution all powers vested in the government, or any department, or officer thereof." Now if the President is alone to be consulted, members of Congress required to obey him, and he can select a scheming politician as successor, shall we then be democratic republicans? No—no. Van Buren cannot be upheld in Indiana—he will fail throughout the Union—the patriot and soldier Harrison will succeed. When the real question is put, Harrison or Van Buren, no sculking under a Jackson covering will do—the happiness and best interest of all (except the office-holders) point to Harrison by all means.

The President has nominated Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, to be Chief Justice of the United States—Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, to be an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court—Powhatan Ellis, now District Judge of the United States for the district of Mississippi, to be Charge d'Affairs of the United States to Mexico—Amos Kendall to be Postmaster General, and James C. Pickett, to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

Mr. Clay, on the 29th ult introduced into the Senate of the United States, a Bill to appropriate for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands of the United States, and for granting land to certain States. Leave was granted—the bill introduced read twice, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Executive Patronage, &c.—Mr. Calhoun, pursuant to notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce the following bills:—A Bill to repeal the first and second sections of the act limiting the terms of service of certain officers therein named—A bill to regulate the Public Deposits—also a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to provide for a distribution of the surplus revenue.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his relative in Vincennes, dated St. Augustine, November 16, 1835

"I did not expect to come so far when

left home. I find many clever fellows here—and indeed, if we conduct ourselves properly, we find friends among strangers. To-morrow I go on to Nacogdoches, which is 33 miles from St. Augustine—the distance between Nacogdoches and Natchitoches is 110 miles. I stop at the mouth of Red River, and ascend it to Natchitoches. From Alexandria up, it certainly is the most beautiful country I ever beheld—one continued string of plantations on each side of the river. The fields are white with cotton, and the woods are yet green with leaves and herbs. Leaving the river and travelling across to the Sabine river, nothing presents itself but red land of a clay kind and tolerably well settled along the road. The country bears a different aspect immediately on crossing the Sabine River. The grass is green in the woods. The soil is nearly as red on the high lands as burnt bricks. It is not to be judged by its color, and produces excellent cotton and sugar, all kinds of vines and vegetables, the largest sweet potatoes and melons ever saw—melons are just done. Good corn grows here, but not so good as that of Indiana. The bottoms are fertile beyond description, producing cane, undergrowth, and many kinds of tall trees unknown in the States.

The Texans stormed La Bahia, and took a quantity of provisions and ammunition from the Spaniards, and the last accounts are that the Texans had advanced to St. Antonio, and in one skirmish ninety Texans defeated four hundred Mexicans, killing 16 on the field, and losing only one on the part of the Texans; and nothing is more certain than by this time the Texans are in possession of Antonio, held by Gen. Cos. The Texans are commanded by Gen. Austin.

Until this war every young or unmarried man could obtain a head right by settlement, of 1107 acres of land, chosen by himself; and every married man 4444 acres. If the Texans succeed, it is probable these privileges will be continued. They want volunteers from the United States, and offer lands to all who come to their assistance, but no quantity mentioned.

This country is certainly healthy, being high, rolling and well watered. The Sabine is about as wide as Embarras, in Illinois, but very deep. A man of a small capital can quickly enrich himself by buying lands or selling goods, and as soon as the war is over, this will undoubtedly be the mine of America; but times are dull now on account of the war—that is, business and emigration are checked."

We are indebted to the Wabash Courier for the following:

INDIANAPOLIS, JAN. 9, 1836.

The Van Buren Convention assembled in the Capitol yesterday, about 260 members being in attendance. The meeting was temporarily organized by calling Gen. S. MULROY to the Chair, and appointing THOMAS B. KNOWS and JESSE JACKSON Secretaries. Resolutions were adopted.

1st. Permitting members of the Legislature (of the true faith) members of former Conventions, and members of the Baltimore Convention, to take seats as members of the present Convention.

2d. A committee of five members from each Congressional District to nominate a President, seven Vice Presidents, and four Secretaries; and, also, to report rules for the government of the Convention.

3d. A resolution requesting the Rev. Mr. Biscoe to open the Convention with prayer.

4th. A resolution raising a Committee to draft an Address to the People of Indiana on the subject of the Presidency, and a Committee to report a plan of "Organizing the State," after the New York system of tactics! This was, mainly, the amount of the business done on yesterday, the different committees, and the members, generally, being engaged in producing matter for the action of the Convention.

This morning, the counties were read over, and I noticed, among others, the names of the following gentlemen, all of whom hold offices under the General Government:

Arthur St. Clair, Register of the Land Office at Indianapolis.

James G. Read, ex-candidate for Governor, and Receiver of the Land Office at Jeffersonville.

Abel Pepper, Indian Agent, &c.

Gamaliel Taylor, Marshall of the State, William Marshall, Indian Agent.

John Cain, Postmaster at Indianapolis.

Daniel Reid, Postmaster at Richmond.

James H. Stewart, C. Carter, Lewis H. Sands, M. Noel, and J. C. Sleeth, Postmasters.

[Here the Courier should have added Elihu Sturt, Deputy Postmaster at Vincennes, and editor of the Western Sun.]

The above gentlemen, and especially all the big ones, took a very active and decided part in the proceedings of the Convention. This is a fine commentary on the noble maxim of Andrew Jackson, that the patronage of the General Government should not be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections. But let that pass for the present. The nominating Committee reported the following gentlemen as officers of the Convention:

N. B. Palmer, of Marion, President.

George Boon, Thomas Howard, Elihu Sturt, Ross Smiley, Mr. Casey and Wm. White, Vice Presidents.

Thos. B. Brown and Jesse Jackson, Secretaries.

The delegates from each Congressional District, then reported the following gentlemen as Electors of President and Vice

President, pledged to the support of Martin Van Buren, of New York:

1st District—Thomas C. Stewart, of Pike, Geo. W. Moore, of Owen, Jesse Jackson, of Scott, Marquis Willett, of Rush, Eliza Lang, of Wayne, Jonathan Williams, of Morgan.

2d. Wm. White, of Vermillion.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

John Myers, of Knox.

Wm. Rockhill, of Allen.

During the evening of the first day, James Brown Ray, Esq. took occasion (as he himself expressed it) to "refine" a speech on the Convention. Mr. Ray was, as the world knows, once Governor of Indiana, and is now universally regarded here as the big gauze Van Burenism in this State. He appeared to act as the oracle of the Convention; and though his speech was but of very slender calibre, it drew forth bursts of applause from the edified and enraptured auditors. His excellency dealt largely in party slang.

From the Indiana Journal of Jan. 5.

In the Senate, almost the whole of yesterday was occupied in the discussion of a joint resolution introduced a few days ago by Mr. Whitcomb, instructing our Senators in Congress to vote for Mr. Benton's expunging resolution. Mr. Morgan moved to reject the resolution, which motion was advocated by Messrs. Morgan, Shaw, Clark, Conwell, Thompson, Dumont, Colerick, and perhaps some other gentlemen, and opposed by Messrs. Whitcomb and Brady, and was decided in the affirmative—yeas 17, nays 14. So it was REJECTED.

## STEAMBOAT BURNT.

A paragraph in the Natchez Courier, received this morning, states that the steamboat Walk-in-the-Water, with a full cargo amounting to 1200 bales of cotton, on board, was destroyed by fire, while lying at the wharf, at that place, on the evening of the 8th inst. The fire was discovered about 9 o'clock, and from the great volumes of flames which burst forth immediately after the alarm was given, it was supposed that she had been on fire under deck for some time. So rapid was the progress of the destructive element, that every effort to secure any part of the cargo, cabin furniture, or even the valuable in the clerk's office, was unavailing. The whole cargo of cotton, the books and papers, and about 3500 dollars in cash, were consumed with the boat. The steamboat Charleston, lying along side, was set on fire twice, before she could be removed from the scene of danger. The Walk-in-the-Water was also cut adrift while a mass of flames, to save the neighboring stores and warehouses, and floated northward over the bed of the river "alone in her glory." The boat continued to burn until the following day, and finally sank about four miles below Natchez, on the Louisiana side of the river.—She was of the largest class, and the loss of boat and cargo is estimated at 110,000 dollars. The cargo is understood to have been fully insured, but whether or not the boat was insured, was not known. She belonged to Captains CHAIN and GLYNN, of Natchez.—Balt. Pat.

## TEXAS.

Accounts from New Orleans of the 5th inst announce the receipt there of later intelligence from Texas. A provisional government had been completely organized, and a Bill of Rights adopted, which will be found below. Henry Smith appointed Governor; and J. W. Robinson, Lieutenant Governor. The Mexican General Cos is completely hemmed in at San Antonio by Col. Asten, with 2000 Texan forces. Five Texan vessels of war are scouring the whole of the Texan coast, and prevent the landing, by Mexican vessels, of any troops or supplies, while the passage is completely open for succors of all descriptions to the Texans.

Boston Transcript.

Declaration of the People of Texas, in General Convention assembled.

Whereas, General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, and other military chieftains, have, by force of arms, overthrown the Federal Institutions of Mexico, and dissolved the social compact which existed between Texas and other members of the Mexican Confederacy; now the good people of Texas, availing themselves of their natural rights, solemnly declare,

1st. That they have taken up arms in defense of their rights and liberties, which are threatened by encroachments of military despots, and in defense of the republican principles of the Federal Constitution of Mexico, of 1824.

2d. That Texas is no longer morally or civilly bound by the Compact of Union; yet, stimulated by the generosity and sympathy of free people, they offer their support and assistance to such of the Mexican Confederacy as will take up arms against military despotism.

3d. That they do not acknowledge that the present authorities of the nominal Mexican Republic have the right to govern within the limits of Texas.

4th. That they will not cease to carry on war against the said authorities, whilst their troops are within the limits of Texas.

5th. That they hold it to be their right during the disorganization of the Federal System and the reign of despotism, to withdraw from the Union, to establish an independent government, or to adopt such measures as they may deem best calculated to protect their rights and liberties; but that they will continue faithful to the Mexican government, so long as the ex-

President, pledged to the support of Martin Van Buren, of New York:

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Geo. W. Moore, of Owen,

Jesse Jackson, of Scott,

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