

# GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY JAN. 16, 1836.

PEOPLE'S 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 wheedling cry "don't 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 patriotism, 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 uninfluenced 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 sycophants 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 a 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 be put, Harrison or Van Buren, no scolding under a Jackson covering will do—the happiness and best interests 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 distribute of the surplus revenue.

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

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. Tomorrow 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 ascended 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 herbage. 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 I 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 444 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. Milroy to the Chair, and appointing Thomas B. Brown 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. Bruce 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 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. Stuart, C. Carter, Lewis H. Sands, M. Noel, and J. C. Sleeth, Postmasters.

[Here the Courier should have added Elihu Stout, 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 Stout, 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,

2d Geo. W. Moore, of Owen,

3d Jesse Jackson, of Scott,

4th Marquis Willett, of Rush,

5th Eliza Long, of Wayne,

6th Jonathan Williams, of Morgan,

7th 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 "rifle" 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 game of 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 BURNED.

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 valuables 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, "salvo in her glory." The boat continued to burn until the following day, and finally sunk 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 GLENN, 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, Lieut. Governor. The Mexican General Cos is completely hemmed in at San Antonio by Col. Anstett, 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 defence of their rights and liberties, which are threatened by encroachments of military despots, and in defence 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 a 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 ac-

tion is governed by the Constitution and laws that were formed for the government of the Political Association.

6th. That Texas is responsible for the expense of her armies, now in the field.

7th. That the public faith of Texas is pledged for the payment of any debts contracted by her agents.

8th. That she will reward by donations in land, all who volunteer their services in her present struggle, and receive them as citizens.

These declarations we solemnly avow to the world, and call God to witness their truth and sincerity, and invoke defeat and disgrace upon our heads, should we prove guilty of duplicity.

B. T. ARCHER, President.

P. B. DEXTER, Secretary.

November 7, 1835.

REDUCTION OF THE REVENUE.

Mr. Calhoun offered the following resolution—

Resolved, That the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 15th inst. relative to the duties that may be reduced or repealed, be referred to the Committee on Manufactures, with instructions to report a bill providing for the reduction or repeal of all duties which, in their opinion, may be reduced or repealed consistently with a due regard to the manufacturing interest.

Mr. Calhoun, on offering this resolution, adverted to the immense surplus which was daily accruing to the Public Treasury, to which we must look for an immense increase of power in the hands of the Executive Government, and the over-spreading of the country with corruption and subversive.

This was not a proper occasion to discuss the actual condition of the Treasury; but if it were, it would not be difficult to show that the actual surplus in the Treasury was now from 21 to 22 millions, and that in the coming year it would be scarcely short of 30 millions. With this immense revenue at the disposal of the President, in banks under his control, and subject to be withdrawn at his discretion, it would be in vain, all our efforts would be impotent to oppose the Executive will.

On this point therefore, the battle would have to be fought between power and liberty. All other measures which could be desired, would fall short of correcting the danger to be apprehended from the march of power. But if all those who were opposed to the usurpations of the Government could be brought zealously to unite in arresting the funds arising out of the revenue, as far as they could, in their passage to the public Treasury, and would snatch from the grasp of the Executive the funds which have already accumulated in his hands, there would be still ground for the hope that the course of power would be stayed.

Every dollar we can prevent from coming into the Treasury, or every dollar thrown back into the hands of the people, will tend to strengthen the cause of liberty, and unnerve the arm of power. He hoped that the Committee on Manufactures would take up the report with an earnest desire to repeal and reduce all these duties that can be reduced or repealed without injury to the manufacturing interest. In doing this they will then feel that they are not only aiding in the cause of reform as far as it can be assisted by these means, but that they are also contributing to the prosperity of that particular interest of which they are the special guardians; since every reduction of duty, and every tax removed, while it cheapens the cost of production at home, and thus benefits our own manufacturer, will open the prospect of securing the foreign market. As there will be the two interests thus concurring to favor reduction, he hoped the Committee on Manufactures would consider the subject, and report, at as early a period as possible, all the reductions which can be made without injury to the manufacturing interest.

Don't divide the party.—This is the constant and clamorous cry of the office holders, and Van Buren men. And why is it the cry? Why, for the plainest and simplest reason imaginable. The office holders do not wish the party divided, because they may not be continued in their fat stations. They, at least, run the hazard of giving place to a more deserving partisan—hence, the office holders do not wish the party divided.

Does Mr. Van Buren wish the party divided? He does not, provided he could get all of the party to support him. It could be a stranger doctrine for the youngest, of a dozen sons, to say to the rest, don't divide our good father's estate; but let me take all, for it will ruin it to divide it out. This would be monstrous doctrine for the youngest son to advance; and the older boys would, no doubt, without any scruples whatever, dissent from it.

How is it now? Van Buren is the younger son, and he wishes all others to yield to him. He being a kind of prodigal son, wishes the fattest calf killed, that he may divide out to all who are subservient to him.

Van Buren dates his birth as a candidate at the Baltimore convention. Yet they cry, don't divide the party. What party? If they mean the office holding and office seeking portion of the party, then we say, it will not be divided; but will, in a mass, go for Van Buren. But if they mean the original Jackson men—then we say, that Judge White has his full share of them. Let Van Buren take with him the eleventh hour men, and it will putty the democratic party. It will bring it back to the days of Jefferson.

It will dismember us from the New York system, of clubs, conclaves and caucuses, where the few in power, seek to rule and deceive the people.

Now as the people's candidate (Wm. H. Harrison) is out, he by all means should, and will, be supported.

MT. CARMEL SENTINEL.

Governor Galusha, of Vermont, now 93 years old, had an arm broken about a year ago, in attempting to break a colt.

No sooner had the wound healed, than the patriarch mounted the colt again and subdued him.

[Communicated]

On the 22d ult. Charles De Bruler, Esq. of Pike county, together with several other persons, were endeavoring to stop some floating timber upon White river, when the canoe in which they were, upset, and precipitated them into the stream! Mr. De Bruler sank and was immediately drowned. Every possible effort has been made to find the body of the deceased, but without success. The deceased was a man universally respected by those with whom he

people are for General Harrison, and the leaders are rapidly taking post in the rear. Until this reversion of political matters becomes more general, the "leaders" will continue in the minority. They must yield to the skillful management of the people, or like "the blind leading the blind," they will all fall together, into the covered ditch prepared for them by the Van Buren party.—*Cincinnati Gaz.*

Col. Benton.—We have before us a pamphlet, published some ten years ago by Mr. Bates of Missouri, in which he makes allusion to the conduct of Colonel Benton while at College at Chapple Hill, N. Carolina.

During the last summer we spent some time in that State, and the particulars were detailed to us by several of her most distinguished citizens. No man who has ever been in public life, is so much indebted to the forbearance of the public press; and it requires all the impudence of the Senator of Missouri, to look an honest man in the face. We have heard that, out of pity to his widowed mother, the civil prosecution which would have rendered him infamous, was arrested, but that he was expelled the society of which he was a member. We have also heard, that by an extraordinary effort that resolution of expulsion has lately been expunged. As Mr. Benton is the author of the celebrated expunging resolution; and as the same evil which lay at the root of his transgression, "the spoils" is the acknowledged principle upon which the party act, it will be impossible to prevent an association in the public mind, of his original offence with his present attempt to expunge the resolution of the Senate.—*C. S. Telegraph.*

Somebody has had the cruelty to send us a pamphlet printed several years ago, entitled a Bates vs. Benton. As there is a distinguished Senator bearing the name of the person last mentioned, and as this pamphlet is a real knock him-down-flat-on-his-back production as regards this person, we are very sorry to see it circulated, for many honest, well meaning people may make mistakes, and think the worthy Senator and the man proved to be guilty of divers bad acts, are one and the same individual. The liability to this error is more apparent, when it is recollected, that their names, christian and surname are exactly alike, and that they both hail from the State of Missouri.

Alexandria Gazette.

We have likewise been favored with a copy of the pamphlet referred to in the above paragraph—and if the half of it be true Senator Benton should speed the balance of his days in the work of expunging. The recorded crimes connected with his name would long since have burst to a crisp the cheek of any man less brazen than himself. We do not wonder that he clings so pertinaciously to the word expunge. It should always be the subject of his thoughts.

Lynchburg Virginian.

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