

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY FEB. 20, 1836.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE
FOR PRESIDENT IN 1836.

GEN. WM. H. HARRISON,
Of Ohio.

Congressional.—We should take blame upon ourselves, if the mail were not at fault, for our failing to notice the proceedings in Congress.

By our last papers we learn, that the wishes of the President to commence a system of indirect hostilities against France, are condemned by a majority in both Houses of Congress, until further advice from that kingdom. Some preparations may be authorized, to fill the contractors' pockets, but after the surplus money be expended, all hostile appearances, it is hoped, will cease. Mr. Benton, of Missouri, desires to appropriate all the surplus revenue to build fortifications on the seaboard—the west to be drained of her money, and get not a cent! This is only another of the party humbug, to defeat the fair division of the money contemplated by Mr. Clay's Land Bill. Mr. Harrison, of Missouri, has called upon the Committee on Public Lands to make donations of land to the Militia and Rangers who served in the last war. This we desire may be done; but when the old soldiers of Wayne and St. Clair are not yet provided for, the prospect at present, is disheartening. Mr. Hawes of Kentucky, has called for a select committee, to investigate that nest of favoritism, the Military Academy at West Point. It is believed, and every day strengthens the belief, that the public welfare, and the peace and equal rights of the states, require this partial establishment to be speedily abolished—it is no longer proper or necessary. Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, has called upon the Secretary of War for many particulars touching the progress of the National Road; and we are particularly pleased (as the reports of the superintendent in this state have not been published) that Gen. Mercer requires the Secretary to "inform the House by what regulations the economy of the public expenditure on the said road is now secured, and especially, whether the said road is constructed by public contracts, or otherwise; and if by contracts, how the execution of the contracts is supervised." The reply of the Hon. Secretary to this call is most anxiously looked for; it may afford some curious details, not known even to the people of the states interested.

GIBSON COUNTY, IND.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Princeton, Ind. dated JANUARY 15, 1836.

"There is no danger of Van and Dick in this state. There are a great many in this county who fought at Tippecanoe. I don't know of but one of them who will support the Hero of the North Bend, and he has four sons entitled to vote, who are all supporters of Van Buren and Johnson."

What will the "Petticoat Hero" say to this? Only one of the old soldiers of Gibson county who fought at the battle of Tippecanoe, will vote for him. We are acquainted with many of them, having resided for several years in an adjoining county. If we are not mistaken, the late Col. Warrick commanded a company at Tippecanoe, composed entirely of the citizens of Gibson."

We accidentally met with the above article, and extract it from the Louisville Advertiser of the 23d ult. for the consideration of the numerous friends of General Harrison, in Gibson county. Our life upon't, the writer is an office holder, or an expectant of office, and willing and servile enough to sacrifice truth and independence at the footstools of "Van and Dick," as he pungently terms them. As for the remarks of Penn, they go for what they are worth, viz: nothing. He is notorious, and is richly paid by government patronage, and "blanks, paper and twine" contracts for all his falsehoods.—We believe there is not one word of truth in the extract of "a letter from a gentleman in Princeton Indiana," and do hope some of the citizens of Gibson will be induced, as the patriotic Wise was, recently in the House of Representatives of the U. S. in the matter of Cambreleng, to point his finger at the individual who penned the "bonny epistle," and place upon him the opprobrious epitaph, thou art the man who has vilified the old soldiers of Harrison in Gibson county.

Maple Sugar.—We beg leave to remind our country readers, that the sugar crop failed in Louisiana, and that this season should be availed of by all, to provide a home supply.

At an election of the officers of the Vincennes Academy for the present year, held at the Hotel of J. C. Clark, on Feb. 13th, 1836, the following gentlemen were declared duly elected:

Trustees—JOHN BADOLLET,
G. W. EWING,
S. WISE,
A. T. ELLIS,
J. C. CLARK,
H. D. WHEELER,
H. DECKER,
WM. BURTON, Treasurer.
J. SOMERS, Secretary.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Vincennes Academy, held on Monday evening, Dr. Hiram Decker was elected President of the Board, and the following standing Committees for the present year duly appointed:

Committee on Instruction.—Messrs. J. Badollet, S. Wise, and G. W. Ewing.

On Finance.—Messrs. Ewing, Clark and Wheeler.

On Buildings.—Messrs. Ellis, Clark and Wise.

The Board are resolved to put the building in as good repair as circumstances will admit, and to have the Academy in successful operation as speedily as possible.

The Lady's Book for February, has just arrived, and is full of excellent matter.

CAPTAIN MARYATT'S NOVELS.

We have received the whole of the first two Novels, "Peter Simple," and "Jacob Faithful," from the publisher, Mr. L. A. Godey, of Philadelphia. The work is handsomely printed, and should receive that support from the reading public, which it so richly merits.

CIRCULAR.

To the Voters of Knox County.

Fellow Citizens:—As the office of Representative to the Legislature is a trust created by the people for their own benefit, and as it is right and proper they should know in what manner the person thus delegated by them has been exercising, I proceed to render, in as brief a manner as possible, an account of my stewardship. The most important law by far, which passed the Legislature at its late session, is what is commonly called, the Internal Improvement Bill. It is a measure of vast importance to the State, as it is rife with much of good or evil—as it involves not only the interests of ourselves, but of those who are to follow us, and as it will either place us among the foremost states of the Union in point of wealth and population, or incurs like, by crippling our energies, retard our growth. The friends of this measure in the Legislature were numerous and sanguine of the realization of the benefits anticipated by them from it. They contended that the advantages of cheap and safe outlets to market, would more than compensate for the cost the state would have to undergo in constructing them.—That supposing we should have to be taxed in carrying into execution this system, the advance in the price of real estate occasioned by it, and the immense wealth and population it would bring us, would render that tax so light, that it would hardly be felt. Its opponents were equally loud, but "like angels' visits, were few and far between," and withal, shew such a wonderful facility in becoming converts to this odious system when addressed in a certain way, that the question of expediency was never fairly presented to your representatives, and the only question we had to decide was, whether we would take a part of the "loaves and fishes," and go for the system, or oppose it, get nothing, and in the end, have to pay part of the cost. Had the abstract question been presented to me, shall the State enter at once into a system of internal improvement, costing her ten millions of dollars? I might have said no. Not that I am opposed to the system, but because I might think it was going too far at present. I am confident it is the true policy of this state to turn her attention to internal improvements. It is the only way in which we can be enabled fairly to compete with the east. Dependant upon her for much of what we drink and wear, the balance of trade being always largely in her favor and drained through our land offices of much of the wealth brought among us, we are literally "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for her.—To prosper, a change must be effected.—We possess as good a soil and as genial a climate as our brethren of the East, and all we want are the same facilities to a good market. Give us these, and our farmers will then take that stand in society they should—first in virtue and independence, they will also be first in wealth, and instead of being forced annually to empty their pockets of the last cent in paying the merchant's bill, they will be as rich at least as the merchant. It is said by some that we are not as well provided for as others. In answer I can say, we got all we could, and there is no county on the Wabash, Tippecanoe excepted, in which a larger portion of the ten millions will be expended, than in Knox, and Tippecanoe was thus accommodated, not at the request of herself, but of other parts of the State. Besides, if we had insisted upon more, we should, in all probability, have lost all. The whole delegation from this county was fully sensible of the importance of improving the Wabash, but there was a difficulty in obtaining a larger appropriation for that purpose, which must strike every one, viz: the jealousy of the friends of the continuation of the Wabash and Erie Canal. Every effort to improve the river, was regarded by them as a blow aimed at their work. It is asked, why not the Canal continued down the river to Vincennes? The reasons are these—we had no survey for a continuation of the Canal below Terre Haute, and it was said to be impracticable so to do, unless the Wabash river was used as a feeder, to do which, it would be necessary to dam it. If we had insisted upon a continuation of the canal to this place, we could not have asked, with any prospect of success, for our Turnpike to New Albany; and should the impracticability of continuing the Canal be placed beyond doubt by future surveys, we should then be excluded from any participation in the appropriations of this bill. We therefore concluded it was best to prefer a certainty to an uncertainty.

The measure next in importance, which has become a law, is what is usually termed the Ad Valorem Bill. This bill differs materially from the one of last year, inasmuch as it makes no specifications.—

The principle by which it is adjusted, is the taxing the wealth of the State. All property, real and personal, monies on hand and monies at interest, are subject to taxation, with an exemption in favor of each family, of property to the value of one hundred dollars, wearing apparel and two beds. One fourth of the poll tax, & five per cent of the whole tax levied, are set apart for the support of township schools. The per centum fixed by the Bill is five cents upon the hundred dollars, or the one twentieth of one per cent.—This is barely sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of the State government and my colleague and myself were in favor of having it a few cents higher, not exceeding eight cents upon the hundred dollars, for the purpose of providing the means of paying any interest that might accrue upon the monies to be borrowed for internal improvements. We thought it rather singular legislation, and somewhat childish, to authorize the borrowing of money, and to make no provision for paying the interest. A new apportionment of the representation was made this year. Knox county stands as she did before, and I believe has no cause of complaint. Several amendments were also made to our Statutes, among which are those raising the per diem of grand and petit jurors to one dollar, and authorizing school commissioners to rectify all mistakes in listing, and various others to the act regulating the suing out writs of Habeas Corpus, and to the Practice and Justices' acts, which are too numerous to detail in this communication. I understand that many complain of my colleague and myself, for voting against raising the pay of members of the Legislature. I regret exceedingly that I did not better understand your wishes in this particular, and have no doubt that whoever has the honor of representing you next year, will be very careful that no complaints shall be made against him on this score.

Yours,
With great respect,
R. N. CARNAN.

AN ACT amendatory of an act, entitled "An act establishing a State Bank," approved January 28, 1834.

Sec. 1. be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the President and Directors of the State Bank of Indiana shall be authorized to increase the capital stock of any of the Branches of said Bank, by individual subscriptions to an amount by which the capital of each shall not exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the additional capital to be made at such periods and in such sums as the President and Directors of the State Bank shall deem best calculated to promote the interest of the State, and the welfare of the institution. The subscription and payment of the additional capital to be under the direction of the Parent Board, except that the State shall not be required to furnish any money for payment of such stock. Provided however, That the State may subscribe for and take one half of said additional capital on the same conditions as heretofore, except that the same shall be paid in, at the same time the individual stock is paid for.

Sec. 2. That the President and Directors of the State Bank may from time to time authorize the several Branches, or any of them, to extend their discounts to an amount, the average of which for each fiscal year shall not exceed two and a half times the capital stock actually paid in; and for this purpose, the debts due to them, exclusive of deposits and cash balances in other Banks and Branches, may be extended to average as aforesaid twice and one half the amount of the capital actually paid in, but never shall exceed three times the amount of capital actually paid in, at any one time; the power being still reserved by the State Board of restricting the Branches in their discounts to once and a quarter the amount of capital paid in; Provided however, that the State reserves the right of repealing or amending this section, at the session commencing in Dec'r. 1839, and also at the session commencing in Dec'r. 1845.

Sec. 3. That the President and Directors of The State Bank may empower any of the Branches, at their own expenses, to open books for the transfer of their stock in any of the cities of the United States; and any such Branches may authorize transfers of any portion of such stock, without lien or restriction on which the State has no lien on said books: which books shall be kept open for public inspection, conformably to the provisions of the 28th section of the act of which this is amendatory, and such transfers shall be regularly certified to the State Bank according to the Charter.

Sec. 4. It shall be lawful for the State Bank and Branches in the computation of interest or discount to charge according to the Standard and rate set forth in "Rowlet's Tables"—and in computing the time which a note has to run, to reckon the days inclusively.

Sec. 5. That the Trustees of any Congressional Township in this State, by their Clerk, on the last day of April and October in any year, (or if such day be Sunday, then on the day previous) may subscribe for stock in any branch of the State Bank, with the consent of said Branch, which shall be so far a creation of additional capital in said Branch, to be considered as part of the additional stock herein first provided for; and shall be rated at the same amount per share as the original shares, but the whole amount of the subscription shall be paid on subscription; on which the dividend shall be semi-annually apportioned in common with the

other capital; and to be payable to the treasurer of such township, and certificates of stock shall be issued accordingly. The said stock to be put on the footing of State stock in every particular as to responsibility. The same not to be taxed: Provided however, it shall not be lawful for such trustees to subscribe for such stock, unless the majority of the voters, at any annual election for trustees, shall, by a majority of all the votes given at such election, determine that such stock shall be taken; which determination shall be evidenced by the voters writing on their tickets "Bank Stock."

Sec. 7. That any Branch or Branches shall be authorized to contract with such Board or officers as the State may empower for the receipt and disbursement of any deposit of public funds by the State, and for the interest to be paid thereon, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors of the State Bank.

Sec. 8. It shall not be lawful for the Bank or any Branch thereof to buy at a greater rate of discount than six per cent per annum, any promissory note or inland bill of exchange, made by any person or persons, who, as either principal or indorser, shall have, within one month previously, offered any note or bill for discount, and which bill or note has been rejected or not discounted.

Sec. 9. That the Counties of Elkhart and Kosciusko be included within the twelfth Bank District of the State of Indiana.

Sec. 10. That the Directors of the State Bank are hereby authorized, should they deem it expedient, to locate the twelfth Branch of the State Bank, on or before the first day of July next, at such place within said District as they may deem expedient; which said Branch may be organized immediately thereafter any thing contained in the third Section of the Bank Charter to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 11. Before any of the foregoing amendments shall have the effect of law, the consent of the Branches and the State Bank thereto, embracing all of said amendments, shall be given according to the provision of the 103d section of the charter; evidence of which assent shall be filed by the State Bank in the office of the Secretary of State, and a record thereof shall be made in said office; and the same from such filing shall be taken and considered as a part of the Charter of said Bank.

Approved January 25, 1836.
N. NOBLE.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer the leading Anti-Masonic Harrison paper in Pennsylvania, says:—

"Sions.—The Miltonian, published in Northumberland county, the Northern Banner, published in Bradford county, the Kitching Gazette, published in Armstrong county, the Wyoming Republican, published in Luzerne county, and the Susquehanna Register, published in Susquehanna county, all papers that supported William H. Harrison, the Democratic candidate for President. In addition to these, the Lebanon Republican, of Lebanon county, and the People's Press, of Adams county, Mohlenberg papers, have come out for Harrison."

Mr. Van Buren may give it up in Pennsylvania. We understand that General Jackson acknowledges that things look equally in that State. How they came to let him see as much as that, we don't very well understand. Some of the Argus eyes must have been asleep.

THE WHOLE NOG PARTY.—Never was a name so appropriate. If there happens a good man among them, whom even his candid opposers cannot but commend, he is at once suspected, denounced, kicked out of the party; while such as are truly described as the worst and most contemptible, are promoted in the same proportion. The way to make them go to Cork, is to tell them they should go to Kilkenny.

We understand that Major General Scott was ordered last week to Florida, to take the general direction of the operation in that quarter, and with full authority to call upon the executives of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, for whatever militia force may be necessary. He has been directed to push the campaign in the most vigorous manner, and to reduce the Indians to unconditional submission.

R. C. NICHOLAS has been elected a Senator of the United States from the State of LOUISIANA, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. GAYARRIE. The vote on the final balloting was for Mr. NICHOLAS 32; for A. BARR 27; for Mr. GRAYES 2; for M. AUGUSTIN 1; Blank 1—the election having been effected by one member refusing to vote, thus leaving 3 votes to be a majority 63 votes; the number of votes on the two preceding ballottings being 64.

Mr. NICHOLAS is said to be a friend of the Administration.—Nat. Intel.

DEEDS AND CONVEYANCES.—It was decided we believe, not long ago, by the Supreme Court of Ohio, that the certificate of a wife's acknowledgement of a deed for the conveyance of lands, should state "that the contents of the deed were fully explained to her." We find in Hammond's Gazette of the 22d ultimo, the following decision in the Court in Bank, of that State, which may be of use to conveyancers.—Held, in the case of Catherine M'Farland, vs. the heirs of Elberger, that where a deed recites that husband and wife were parties of the first part, but where the operative words of conveyance and of the husband's rights only and the covenants especially made by the husband alone, the joinder of the wife in the execution of the deed, does not bar her claim to dower.

A very Uncommon Occurrence.—The Fall River (Mass.) Monitor says it was stated from a Sunday or two since, by one of the

allegory man of that village, that among his congregation, composed of 250 families, not an individual who had ever worshipped in that church had died during the past year. We believe with the Monitor, that such another instance cannot be found in the United States.
N. Y. Enquirer.

Melancholy Occurrence.—Miss Martha Wilson, of Effingham county, Georgia, was returning a short time since from Savannah, in company with her mother and brother, and having "camped out," as is customary at night in the Southern States, about fourteen miles from Savannah, the clothing of the bed on which the young lady was resting caught fire and communicated to her own dress. Her mother and brother hastened to her relief, and attempted to tear the clothing from her, but in the agony of her situation, she extricated herself and ran off. Before the brother could reach her, she was literally burned to death. [N. Y. Enquirer.

Friend Noah: Will thee oblige one of thy readers to suggest the propriety of our Government rulers, before they declare war, to read the last verse of the 9th chapter of Ecclesiastes.
PRAISE.
N. Y. Star.

How to Judge Customers.—A merchant who has acquired considerable of this world's gain, by his attention to business, lately informed us how he decided whether a man was fit to be trusted or not. He said whenever he saw a farmer come in, riding or driving a good fat horse, he knew he could be relied upon. If his horse was poor, he knew him careless and inattentive to his contracts.—Com. Herald.

"TOO GOOD A MAN.—"

Speaking of his predecessor in the office of Post Master General, Mr. Kendall says "the reason that Major Barry had not a better fortune [in the conduct of the Post Office] was, that he was too good a man." We doubt whether the same can be said of any living member of "the government." "I wish," said some one who had been praised to his face by a person whom he did not like, "I wish that I could return the compliment." "You might!"—replied the other briskly—"AND LIE AS I DID!"—N. Y. Com.

HAPPY DAYS.

A paper was found after the death of Abderama III., one of the Moorish Kings of Spain, died at Cordova in 961, after a reign of 50 years, with these words, written by himself:—"Fifty years have passed since I was Caliph. I have enjoyed riches, honours and pleasures—Heaven has showered upon me all the gifts that man could desire. In this long space of apparent felicity I have kept an account of how many happy days I have passed—their number is 14. Consider then, mortals, what is grandeur, what is the world, and what is life!"

John Q. Adams.—Yesterday Mr. Adams sent his regular adhesion to Gen. Jackson and his war movement. He introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee to examine into the cause of the three million appropriation of the last year. He then commenced a regular vituperative attack on the Senate, which, however, was aimed principally at Mr. Webster. Such was his zeal, and so delighted were the Administration members of the House, that they clapped him.—This was received by him with manifest satisfaction, and delight was mutual.—We presume we may now consider him as regularly enrolled along with his coterie Secretary, Richard Rush.—U. S. Tel.

EXTRACT FROM A MODERN DICTIONARY.

Constable.—A species of snapping turtle.
Modesty.—A beautiful flower that flourishes only in secret places.
Laziness.—A learned gentleman, who resents your estate from an enemy, and keeps it himself.
My dear.—An expression used by man and wife at the beginning of a quarrel.
Dentist.—A person who finds work for his own teeth by pulling out those of other people.

Lord Cloncurry and O'Connell came near having a duel.

MARRIED.—On the 16th inst. in this place, by John Collins Esq. Mr. TILGHMAN HUFFMAN, to Miss SUSAN VACHER.

STATE OF INDIANA,
DAVIES COUNTY.
DAVIES PROBATE COURT,
FEBRUARY TERM, 1836.

SAMUEL J. KELSO, Adm'r. de bonis non, &c of JAMES H. McDONALD Dec. vs. The Creditors of said decedent.

And now at this time comes the said Complainant by McDonald his solicitor, and files his bill of complaint herein, stating that the available assets of said estate are insufficient to pay the debts and demands outstanding against said estate, and praying generally for relief. It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the court, that the creditors of said decedent be notified of the filing and pendency of said bill by publication, for six weeks in succession, in the Vincennes Gazette, a newspaper printed at Vincennes, Indiana—and that unless said creditors notify the said complainant of the existence and extent of their respective claims by filing the same or a statement of the nature, description and date of the contract or assumption upon which the same may be founded, in the office of the clerk of this court, previous to a final distribution of the assets of the estate of the said decedent, such claims will be postponed in favor of the claims of the more diligent creditors. And on motion, this cause is continued until the next term of this court.

A Copy.
Test.
JOHN VAN TREES, Clk. D. P. C.
February 15th, 1836.—38-61