

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY FEB. 27, 1836.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE
FOR PRESIDENT IN 1836.
GEN. WM. H. HARRISON,
Of Ohio.

News is a rare commodity in this town—if the irregularity of the mails be the fault of Amos Kendall, his deputies, his contractors, or whatever else, we cannot demonstrate.—By our last Eastern papers the proffered mediation of England to arrange the difficulties with France, has been accepted; consequently, our peace with that nation will be preserved. Our peace with Mexico is very uncertain. Texas is in possession of citizens of the United States, who claim to be independent; and certain leading partisans of the present administration are owners of land in Texas, and reputed to be concerned in the result. In addition to this, the President threatened Mexico, in his last message, to interfere, if she would not cease her domestic contention; and many now apprehend, that the Texas war will end in Mexico. An Eastern paper of Feb. 3, remarks—

"We have the best reason for knowing that the plans of Aaron Burr and General Jackson, to capture Mexico some thirty years ago, even with their limited means, would have succeeded, had not our neutral timidity and the futile charge of treason against the government of the United States, cut the great and bold project to pieces in its inception. Had the plan succeeded, General Jackson might possibly have been Emperor of Mexico, which, though it would subsequently have deprived this country of the blessings of his reign, nevertheless would have been of immense benefit to that country in the development of its resources—in the lights of civilization—in the destruction of bigotry and intolerance, and the advancement of education and the arts—but it may not be too late yet. We may yet find the old chief in Texas—we may yet find him at the head of an army, which will flock in countless numbers to his standard—we may yet see him crossing the Rio Grande—we may yet hear him in his triumphal march over the country of Montezuma, Ataliba, and Cusco. *Nihil admirari!*"

Gen. Tipton has moved in the Senate, to increase the standing army—and "the party," to get office, will cry, "increase it!"

If our administration interfere in the difficulties or contemplated conquest of Mexico, will not all Europe be in arms?—We fear such would be the inevitable consequence. For the peace and happiness of this Union, we desire Van Buren to be defeated. By his defeat, our peace and prosperity will be rendered certain, as far as depends upon our own acts—not so, if he prevails.

In our neighbor's paper of the 23d January, is contained a flaming official statement of the proceedings of the Democratic Republican Convention of the State of Indiana, friendly to the nomination of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, in which official is included the names of individuals purporting to represent sixty-two counties of this State.

How far the statement of the names of those persons are correct, and the counties represented true, we infer from the following:

Our neighbor (remember he was present, and acted on the momentous occasion as one of the Vice Presidents,) inserts the whole of the proceedings as a true bill; he says, "the following gentlemen appeared, produced their credentials, and took their seats as Delegates in the Convention." Among others named, are, from Daviess, Elijah Eads, Thomas C. Moore, Michael Davis; from Martin, John Taylor, John B. King, A. B. Clifford, D. McConnell, William Robb, sen'r.

Now we have indisputable authority from a gentleman residing in Daviess county, whose character and veracity are unimpeachable, for saying, that Elijah Eads of Daviess, was not present—that Martin county was unrepresented—and that there are no such persons residing in Martin as John Taylor, John B. King, A. B. Clifford, D. McConnell, and William Robb, sen'r.

Our correspondent concludes thus: "I am well acquainted in Martin, and have inquired of others who are intimate with the people of that county, and have satisfied myself, that the names of the Delegates to the Van Buren Convention from Martin county, as printed in the Western Sun, are entirely fictitious, at least there are no persons of those names residing in the county."

Pray, neighbor, how many more "men of straw" have you on your list of Delegates at the Convention, in which you officiated as one of the Vice Presidents?—Would you "feel unpleasant" in pointing them out?

COURTS IN KNOX COUNTY.
Circuit.—First Monday in March and September.

Probate—First Monday in February, April, June, October, and December.

Commissioners.—First Monday in January, last Monday in Feb., first Monday in May, last Monday in August, and first Monday November.

The Spring meeting of the Agricultu-

ral Society of Knox county, will be held on the second Monday in March at the Court House in Vincennes. The members and friends are requested to attend. An address will be delivered by the Hon. John Ewing. Officers for the year will be elected.—The annual Premiums will be determined, and other business of importance transacted.

A. D. SCOTT, Secy

We regret to say, the Circular Letter of our Senator, H. M. Shaw, was handed in too late for insertion this week. It shall appear in our next.

STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.

The steamboat FAIRY QUEEN, on her passage up stream, on Sunday last, struck a snag about four miles below this place, and sunk immediately, in seven feet water. By the unremitting and laborious efforts of the passengers and crew however, she was raised, and arrived here on Monday evening last. She was laden principally with salt, and the damage to the cargo will probably not exceed one thousand dollars. The FAIRY QUEEN has gone up stream, having repaired here sufficient to justify the experiment. *Wabash Courier.*

The Bridgewater Treatises.—The Rev. Francis Henry, Earl of Bridgewater, died in 1829, and by will left eight thousand pounds sterling to be held at the disposal of the President, for the time being, of the Royal Society of London, to be paid by him to such persons as he should appoint to write, print, and publish, one thousand copies of a work, "On the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the creation; illustrating such works by all reasonable arguments, as, for instance, the variety and formation of God's creatures in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms; the effect of digestion, and thereby of conversion; the construction of the hand of man; and an infinite variety of other arguments; as also by discoveries, ancient and modern, in arts, sciences, and the whole extent of literature." The profits on the works to be paid to the authors.

The late President of the Royal Society Mr. Gilbert, after consultation with the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and other gentlemen, whose opinions were in current estimation on matters of literature and science, appointed eight gentlemen to write separate treatises on the different branches of the subject. Six of the treatises have been published. Rev. Dr. Chalmers, On the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the adaptation of external nature to the moral and intellectual constitution of man; Dr. Kidd, On the Adaptation of the External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man; Rev. Wm. Whewell, On Astronomy and General Physics, considered with reference to Natural Theology; Sir Charles Bell, On the Hand, its mechanism and vital endowments, as evincing design; Dr. Reget, On Animal and Vegetable Physiology; Rev. Dr. Buckland, On Geology and Mineralogy; Rev. Wm. Kirby, On the Habits and Instinct of Animals; and Dr. Prout, On Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Function of Digestion, considered with reference to Natural Theology.

The treatises have all been published but those assigned to Dr. Buckland and Mr. Kirby.—*Bos. Trans.*

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States: PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON THE MEDIEVATION.

TO THE SENATE

AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The government of Great Britain has offered its mediation for the adjustment of the dispute between the United States and France, carefully guarding that point in the controversy, which, as it involves our honor and independence, admits of no compromise. I have cheerfully accepted the offer. It will be obviously improper to resort even to the mildest measures of a compulsory character, until it is ascertained whether France has declined or accepted the mediation. I therefore recommend a suspension of all proceedings on that part of my Special Message, of the 15th January last, which proposes a partial non intercourse with France.—

While we cannot too highly appreciate the elevated and disinterested motives of the offer of Great Britain, and have a just reliance on the great influence of that power to restore the relations of ancient friendship between the United States and France, and know too, that our own pacific policy will be strictly adhered to until the national honor compels us to depart from it, we should be insensible to the exposed condition of our country, and for the lessons of experience, if we did not efficiently and sedulously prepare for an adverse result. The peace of a nation does not depend exclusively upon its own will, nor upon the benevolent policy of neighboring powers; and that nation which shall be found totally unprepared for the exigencies and dangers of war, although it come without having given warning of its approach, is criminally neglected of its honor and its duty. I cannot too strongly repeat the recommendation already made to place the seaboard in a proper state of defence, and promptly to provide the means for amply protecting our commerce.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Feb. 8th, 1836.

MURDER. An act of the most shocking and unprovoked cruelty was perpetrated on Thursday evening last, about 1 o'clock at the Planters' Hotel, kept by Mr. Armstrong and Brother. Several black-hearted villains, after finishing their carousal

in the refectory of the house, came to the bar, where Mr. A. and two bar keepers were in attendance. One of the gang complaining of the forced delay of a man in affording him a light, began throwing the glasses and decanters, lying on the counter, at the persons of those behind it, in which he was joined by his infernal associates; they then attempted to climb over the counter, but being repulsed, one of them, Washington Whittaker, a gambler, residing near St. Francisville, attacked with large Bowie knife the eldest Mr. Armstrong and his wife associates, amongst whom was his own brother, commenced deadly conflict with the unarmed inmates of the house. The Armstrongs and bar keepers fled from such an unequal contest, leaving a young man named Murphy, who was held fast by the butcher, alone and unprotected. He was slaughtered—literally slaughtered on the spot—receiving three wounds from Whittaker's knife, two feet long, one on the right, another on the left side of the head, and one which caused his immediate death, under the right shoulder—penetrating to the heart! The murderers then made their escape, and reached the City Hotel, where for a time they succeeded in baffling the attempts of a large and respectable body of citizens and night watch from discovering them; when, at length, two of the most conspicuous actors in this horrid feast of blood, were found bedded together—a murderer in a murderer's arms, covered beneath sheets polluted by the blood of their victim! They were immediately dragged to confinement, together with another. We saw the deadly instruments taken from beneath the pillow of Whittaker's bed, cotted with the very fat and blood of poor Murphy's heart. Whittaker, we understand, has since acknowledged that he had murdered the unoffending—so far as we know his character—and worthy young man.

All comments from us are useless. The laws must satisfy the public. [N. Orleans True American, Jan. 11.]

MORE BLOODESHED. We extract the following from the Cincinnati Evening Post: This morning, about 2 o'clock, near Lawrenceburg, as the steam boats Paul Jones and Swiftsure were coming up the river, they came in contact; and to crowd off the Paul Jones, and avoid being pressed on the shore by her, the Swiftsure, which was the inside boat made use of sticks of wood, and in so doing, some of the hands on board the Swiftsure were struck, among them the pilot, off duty, Mr. Dryden, who immediately went into his room and brought out a rifle, loaded it and went upon the forecastle, fired, and shot the pilot at the wheel on board the Paul Jones, the ball striking him in the neck, and passing through it, wounded him, as is believed, mortally. His name is Sylvester Edwards.

Key and Biddle, Philadelphia, have published Judge Hall's life of General Harrison in a handsome pocket volume, with an engraved likeness of the General.

The London Globe says, in relation to our difficulties with France—

Whatever may be said of General Jackson's message, it certainly quickened the recognition of this country's claims by the French Chamber. The national point of honor was engaged to remove the stigma cast on it. In General Jackson's place, a wise statesman, having gained that advantage, would realize it by soothng, after stimulating, the honor of France. *A wrong-headed and obstinate man would follow the shade and drop the substance.* Which will be Gen. Jackson's course? We shall see.

"We widely mistake the feelings and good sense of Congress, if, under the least favorable supposition, they will consent to any aggressive measure against France. The President has no power of himself to declare war. The diplomatic relations between France and America may be suspended, but their commercial intercourse is not; we trust, likely to be interrupted."

War.—Suppose a fierce war is carried on with France for one year—about long enough to lose twenty millions of our property, and involve us in thirty millions of expenditure, will the people of the United States then consent to explain or apologize? *Never.* Suppose war is carried on for two years, at double the cost to us, will France, at the end of that time, sue for peace and pay us the indemnity? *Never.*

Let prudent men then think over this matter and preserve us from war, by adopting discreet measures—by doing nothing to widen the breach.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SEMINOLE HOSTILITIES.

The House on motion of Mr. White, of Florida, agreed to suspend the rule for the consideration of the following joint resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized to cause rations to be delivered from the public stores, to the unfortunate sufferers who have been driven from their homes by Indian depredations in Florida, until they can be re-established in their possessions and enabled to procure provisions for the sustenance of themselves and families.

The resolution having been twice read, the House, on motion of Mr. White, agreed to consider it now.

Mr. W. said that he would not occupy the time of the House further than to say, that in East Florida, 500 families were driven from their homes, and had their possessions destroyed in the progress of a war which had commenced, in consequence of relations between this government and the Indians, and with which the suffering inhabitants of that country have had nothing to do.

Appropriations had frequently been made to succor Indians when in circumstances of distress, and he hoped that no member of the House would object to the adoption of the resolution for the succor of our own citizens.

Mr. Parks, of Maine, expressed his opinion that there was no precedent in the legislation of this country for the adoption of such a resolution, and he thought that it ought not at least to be established without mature reflection. He hoped the resolution would lie over until Monday.

Mr. Patton, of Virginia, thought there was much force in the remark of the gentleman from Maine, and he thought the question of

precedent was one which ought to be weighed by the House. He thought, however, that the enquiry should extend still further to the fact, whether there was any principle upon which such a precedent could be sustained. As to precedent merely—there was no conceivable abuse in the legislations of this country for which a precedent could not be found. Instead of looking to precedents as guides to right, we ought to regard them as beacons to wrong. Mr. P. alluded to former hostilities on the Niagara Frontier, where the inhabitants fell back on the interior, and when they presented their claims to Congress for property destroyed, &c. the claims were disallowed.

Mr. Granger, of N. York, rose and said: Mr. Speaker.—In the little observation I have made of men and things, I have learned that precedent is often used to restrain our generous impulses, but seldom to impel us to generous action. In the little time I have been here, I have not been so much gratified with any thing that has occurred, as I have been at the prompt manner in which this House has stepped forward to provide means for carrying on the war in Florida. Whilst we have been without any official information from the Executive Department—whilst the newspapers, and the newspapers alone, have been discussing the question, whether censure should rest upon one of the Departments, or upon the commanding officer in Florida, this House and the other branch of the Legislature have stepped forward to sustain this war, although no requisition has been made by the chief magistrate of the nation. Sir, I rejoice that they have done so.

Mr. Cambreleng rose to explain, and Mr. G. yielded the floor.

Mr. C. said that great injustice had been done in the newspapers to the conduct pursued by the Departments. The Committee of Ways and Means had been furnished with the first communication on which they acted by the Secretary of War. They next day received a second communication, with all the documents relating to the Indian war, and which contained all the information that was requisite. The documents had not gone forth to the public—when was an extraordinary circumstance. They certainly were sent by the committee to this house and ought to have accompanied the bill, and been printed, and sent to the Senate. If they had not gone into the newspapers, it was not the fault of the Executive, or of the Committee of Ways and Means, that this had not been done.

Mr. Granger resumed: If the gentleman had listened to me a little longer, he would have discovered that I intended no censure upon the Executive; but as he has chosen to challenge me to speak, I do say that the history of this nation can present nothing like the silence that has existed on this subject. I do say, that whilst this Hall has been ringing with the plaudits of one administration, and whilst we have been called upon day after day to hant up the bones of dead quadrupeds—whilst your settlements have been laid waste and desolate—no communication has been made to this House as a branch of the Government. Whatever information you have, even upon the gentleman's own showing, is a letter from the Secretary of War to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Cambreleng: That letter contained all that was necessary.

Mr. G. continued: Sir, I repeat that, with a view to exist in this country, we have been occupied in knitting up the possibility not only of a war which might take place hereafter with a foreign nation, but also to discover whether a war was last year likely to have existed.

We have war enough upon our hands to take care of. The war cry is up in the woods—the tomahawk glitters in the sunbeam—the scalping knife is urged to its cruel duty—the flower of your chivalry is strewed along the plain—and yet every department of this administration is as dumb as the bleeding victims of this inglorious contest. This would not have been said, sir, if the gentleman from New York had not cut short what I intended to say.

The situation of Florida is unlike that of the country alluded to by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Patton.) If I understand the character of that Territory, it is not susceptible of sustaining a dense population within its borders. There are now but few inhabitants, and those spread over a large expanse of country; and when they are driven in from their settlements, unless the Government extends its aid, they must inevitably perish. They are not like the sufferers on the Niagara Frontier, who fall back upon a country as rich in agricultural products as any other section in the Union.

I am not afraid of the precedent to be furnished by this resolution. In legislating for a suffering people, I want no precedent, but that which my Creator has implanted in my bosom. I do not believe that we sit here with the sympathies of our nature chilled and frozen by the mere force of the oath which we have taken—I do not believe that our duty requires that they should be thus chilled and frozen. I believe that the existence of this Government depends upon its extending its fostering hand to the unfortunate, wherever it can be done within the limits of the Constitution. Especially should this be the case, where the sufferers reside within a Territory, and have no State government to which they can look for succor.

Such is the true course to be pursued in this nation—and then our people will feel that they are indeed members of one common family—and that whilst they bear equal burdens, they are the equal recipients of the bounty and protection of the Government.

After some further debate, Mr. Reynolds of Illinois, called for the previous question; and the House seconded the call.

RE-CHARTER OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.

A bill for the re-charter of the United States Bank, as our readers are already informed, has been for some time before the Legislature of Pennsylvania. On the 29th ult. it passed the Lower House by a vote of 57 to 30, and was sent to the Senate for its concurrence. On the 1st inst. it passed the first reading in that body by a majority of nine votes, and no doubt is entertained that it will become a law.

Cincinnati Whig.

Washington, Feb. 2d, 1836.

GENERAL HARRISON.

The friends of this distinguished man are in high glee, full of hope, and sure of success. This morning an intelligent member of Congress from New York, has shown me several letters from his state, which breathe such a spirit of patriotism and energy of character in regard to Gen. Harrison, that I cannot lose a moment in assuring you of the prospects of your favorite and worthy candidate. Throughout the whole of the Empire State the work goes bravely on. In Western New York the greatest possible enthusiasm prevails.

The banner streams—

"Like a thunder storm against the wind."

The friends of the Kinderhook magician are fast losing the love they bear theye of this—and the veto Message!

son, and enlisting their zeal and affections for one more worthy of the support of the American people. Pennsylvania, too, the key stone of the arch, is fast throwing up her breastworks in defence of the cause. The whigs and anti-masons have hung out the HARRISON and GRANGER flag upon the outward wall, while the Dutchman, & the Dutchman's friends are fasting and hanging their harps upon the willows. The Globe this morning is crying with Haman's lamentations against the Pennsylvania whigs, and Pennsylvania Monsters, and Pennsylvania politics. But the reed is broken. The harps which so often have been tuned to sound the praises of the party, are now tuneless. The shackles of political slavery are falling off. The scales of party blindness are dropping from the eyes of the people, and henceforth, not only in New York and Pennsylvania, you may look for a political redemption, but, judging from the signs of the times, the whole national horizon is brightening, for conquest. Heaven grant it may be so!

We learn from the National Intelligencer, that a report is prevalent in Washington, that Andrew Stevenson has been nominated by the President to the Senate for the office of Minister of the United States to Great Britain, and John H. Eaton, for that of Minister to Spain.

Cincinnati, Jan. 19, 1836.