

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.
SATURDAY JUNE 8, 1836.
PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE
FOR PRESIDENT IN 1836.
GEN. WM. H. HARRISON,
Of Ohio.

HARRISON ELECTORS FOR
INDIANA
Gen. JOHN G. CLENDENIN, of Orange
county.
Dr. HIRAN DECKER, of Knox.
Gen. MILTON STAFF, of Jefferson.
Mr. ENOCH McCARTY, of Franklin.
Mr. ACHILLES WILLIAMS, of Wayne.
Mr. ALBERT S. WHITE, of Tippecanoe.
Gen. MARSTON G. CLARK, of Washing-
ton.
Mr. ABRAHAM P. ANDREWS, of La-
porte.
Mr. A. W. MORRIS, of Marion.

REMOVAL.

The Gazette Office has been removed to the third story, over L. S. Bonner's Store, corner of Market and Second streets. Entrance on second Street.

It is among the miseries to which all editors of hebdomadals are peculiarly subject, not to be able to do as they would wish. Such is particularly our case at present. We had intended commencing this number of the Gazette, which is the first of the 6th volume, on an imperial sheet, but in consequence of the non-arrival of the major part of our type, we are, to our great dissatisfaction, unable to do so. We are daily in the expectation of receiving the type, when we will gratify our readers by a perusal of the Gazette in its improved form.

My friend of the Gazette some three or four weeks since, told his readers the elections in Virginia had gone against Van Buren; and thus it is with most of his predictions and assertions upon similar matters. Before elections, and on paper, the self-styled *Herald* obtain large majorities and great victories; but at the polls, the votes of the people generally correct the mis-statements. — *Western Sun*

We copy the above from the *Western Sun* of last week. With all due deference to the editor, we take occasion to remark, that there is about as much truth in the above, as in the statement which he made in the days of Wm. T. Barry, that the Post Office Department "was never in a more flourishing condition," and to convince our readers how prone the editor is to misstatement, and to view every thing in a different light from almost every other individual, we copy from our paper of the 20th of April, the paragraph which has given our friend so much offence.

Again—By a gentleman just arrived from Washington City, we learn that Old Virginia, as far as heard from, had elected a majority of anti-Van Buren men to her Legislature—more numerous.

All who are conversant with politics, with the exception of our neighbor perhaps, know full well, that the election for state officers in Virginia takes place in all the month of April—consequently on the very day when the above paragraph appeared in the Gazette, the elections had just terminated in that State; therefore the information was given "as far as heard from." We hope our neighbor will in future be more careful how he makes assertions which he cannot substantiate. The backs of the party are prone enough to misrepresent matters, and have endeavored to "expunge" truth with the pen of falsehood; for this, they have a liberal consideration from the people's purse, and we challenge the editor of the *Sun* to name a Van Buren editor in Indiana, who is not rewarded directly or indirectly by the administration, or is not chained to the political car of Van Buren by promises of recompense or remuneration. We except himself—his open, energetic and shrewd paragraphs cannot be mistaken, and are as familiar as the names of household gods, to every man in the county. He is emphatically a real Simon Pure—aloof from office—too patriotic to accept reward for his services—too honest to be made a hireling—and too independent to abide the dictation, or submit to those who are the chiefs of "the party"—he stands aloof a host within himself—and the assaults of the presumptions, daring and rebellious whigs pass him unheeded, unnoticed; a warm, undeviating and untiring friend of R. B. B. C. he loses no opportunity of enlightening his readers by the sagacious disquisitions and diligent researches of that distinguished statesman.

We regret, however, our friend sometimes falls into gross error, for in his zeal for his party, he is mostly indebted to his imagination for the facts, assertions and predictions, which so brilliantly shine in his editorials.

Another.—Our neighbor of the *Sun* says—

"The elections in Virginia, are now over, and although I am not able to state the precise strength of parties in each house, I can state to a certainty, that the Van Buren majority on joint ballot will not fall short of thirty votes."

Comment.—The Richmond Whig states the number of the Legislature lately elected in that state, to be 76 Van Buren, 57 opposition—majority 19.

At the request of a subscriber, we insert to-day, the communication of "A Citizen," but think the relative merits of the two candidates are sufficiently well

known to the people of this district, to dispense with communications. Their votes should be given to him who most deserves them.

No news has been received since our last from Texas or Florida. We may expect something interesting from that quarter next week.

The Pre-emption law expires on the 29th of this month. Those entitled to its benefits, should lose no time in substantiating their claims.

We are authorized to announce Hiram Decker as a candidate to represent this county in our next Legislature.

INDIANA'S GREAT WORK.

To the Editor of the Vincennes Gazette

SIR: Will you permit a citizen of the Wabash Valley a small portion of your columns to be occupied in discussing a matter of great importance to himself and to his fellow citizens?

It relates (what newspaper communication now-a-days does not) to the engraving of the times, the Aaron's rod that swallows up all the rest—the subject of Internal Improvement.

Our State is a bold, young State. From Maine to Texas her spirit and enterprise are lauded, and justly lauded. Her ten million hills has at once raised her standing among her sister States, as in truth it ought, and directed to Indiana attention and emigration from all parts of the Union.

But hold on, though it be an excellent thing—especially in a new country, is not every thing. And to have directed the attention of other States and countries to ours is not yet to have secured their final approbation. Praise as well as belittlement, among the virtues, and value is proverbially most valuable, when tempered with discretion.

The stand which the Internal Improvement party took last session was characterized by firmness and decision; they felt—and justly too—that a vacillating course would be fatal to the great plan. The spirit that is abroad throughout the country of all sorts of evidence, that the Legislators of the coming session will sustain and perfect the good work.

How may this best be done, is the great question. There are dangers on all sides, but none that prudence and firmness cannot meet and overcome.

There is danger, if I may so express it, from *inactivity of purpose*. The general features of the bill must be rigidly preserved, or the whole plan will be cast into the fire. One or two of party and sectional jealousies—to be wrecked at last, perhaps on the barren shore of disappointment. A variety of disturbing changes through out the various lines of route is a thing to be avoided, as leading to uncertainty and exciting doubt and hesitation. No change should be made lightly, or without full and careful consideration. If, even, your some additional expense than be continually shifting and modifying what has once for all been settled.

But there is another danger, equally great and of an opposite character. A night term of *hasty of purpose*. The surveys hitherto made are first, hurried surveys; conducted with judgment and ability, we cannot doubt; but still, in their very nature, fallible and imperfect. Mr. Williams himself, with the candor of truth, admits this: "From the limited time allowed for the completion of such extensive surveys, passing as they do through a country where no previous examinations of the kind have been made, or well as from the hindrances occasioned by sickness in the several parties, it cannot be supposed that the very best plan or the cheapest route has, in every instance been adopted."

Now, Sir, there are some among the zealous friends of the Bill, who, loving their offspring justly, but too well, declare that, such as it is, it must stand; that it must now go forth with all its imperfections on its head. They see ruin in every the smallest change; and receive almost as a personal insult, a suggestion for its improvement.

Believe me, Sir, this cannot, in our times and in our country, be supported. It is without a precedent in this Western hemisphere. Belief in human infallibility is a plant, not of American—but of Republican growth. The laws of the Medes and Persians were suited to the unquestioning ignorance of ancient days; but these days are gone by. The Bill is a good Bill; but it is no Papal Bull, to be read with passive reverence and received with implicit approval.

If we are so bigoted—bigoted is the plain honest word, Sir—if we are bigoted enough to declare that every part and parcel of what our Legislature has once put forth shall be forever remain, unimproved and unaltered, we shall gain the character, both abroad and at home, not of bold projectors, but of headstrong fools. Credit will be abroad; confidence will be at home.

You have heard, Sir, the result of the application for our loan. It is whispered that European capitalists thought the proceedings of our State characterized by too much of such an impulse and uncalculating haste. They had not faith in a plan so carelessly matured. Let us beware. National credit is like male reputation. It should be sedulously guarded, for it is easily lost.

Observe, Sir, I pray you, the course adopted by older, more experienced States than ours. Take note of Maryland's caution. She appointed a final decision on her scheme of improvement, until the people, meeting in Convention, should deliberate and express their opinion. I do not advocate a similar proceeding in our case; the delay might be of mischievous consequences. But some degree of circumspection is required, if it were only to redeem us from the charge of wanton precipitancy.

To what, I may be asked, does all this tend? I will tell you, Sir. Let us have light. Let us have facts. Let contending opinions be expressed through the medium of your columns, and of other papers throughout the State. So shall the people, although they meet not in Convention, have the materials for thinking before them. So shall they be able to select, and to instruct their Legislators for next session. And so shall those Legislators go up to do the State's business, fully advised of their constituents' wishes, and fully prepared to support them.

Indianapolis, approach the scene of busy struggle, resolved to prove all things, and hold fast that which is good."

TULLIUS.

(COMMUNICATED.)

I was an original Jackson man, and upon the same identical grounds (the good of my country) I am now with more confidence a zealous Harrison man. I took Gen. Jackson mainly upon trust, believing in the promises of mutual friends, and have been disappointed in many respects. I know Gen. Harrison personally, his conduct and his principles; and think that he must change his nature before he disappoints the just views of any patriot. The crisis is all important. The men and the principles involved in the result of our approaching August election, should, now be duly attended to. I see the name of a new candidate to represent this Senatorial District, brought forth last week in addition to that of Mr. Judah which was previously announced; and as any course in this particular calculated to produce a division of the friends of Gen. Harrison, is dangerous, impolitic and unwise, I desire to say a few words to my respected fellow citizens of Knox, Daviess, and Martin counties, upon this subject.

When I first supported Gen. Jackson, Mr. Van Buren, and many of his present party, were warmly in the opposition. At that period, I had no apprehension Van Burenism, with its disgusting, intriguing and deceptive schemes, would ever be allowed to control the administration or improve upon the country. It is with pain that I have to common with every disappointed citizen, witnessed my mistake; and to guard, by every possible and proper means, a great and such mistake hereafter, the united vigilance, and combined action of every upright free-man should now be directed. It is evident the Van Buren leaders throughout the Union, are wedded only to the spoils, and many of them are known to be reckless of the means resorted to for success. Common sense means to point to the friends of freedom, of Harrison and of wholesome measures in Indiana, not to divide it, it is not persons, it is principles and measures, the great body of the people should contend for, and against the intrigues, united action in August is essential to final victory.

The schemers know they must divide to conquer; and they will resort to every means to produce division among Harrison's friends. Knowledge and patriotism guard in time against every such attempt, or defeat and mortification, followed by arbitrary rule and general discontent, will be the consequences of neglect. As soon as displeasure is allowed to be elicited against the candidate known to be most likely to advance the measures, Van Buren does not desire, and the governor of Gen. Harrison which is used, allied to such measures, then the Van Buren party candidate will be played off against the divided force of good men, and imposition will prevail.

Our election of a Senator at this time has much importance, and many vital principles at stake. During his term, whoever may succeed, he will be called upon to vote for two United States Senators, and if the surplus money be decided to provide for the expenditure, with various other important business to be transacted. The Internal Improvement measure has yet to be perfected, and when we witness the activity of districts South and South, to increase their importance by making us, who are located on the borders of their navigable streams, tributary to them, it surely will be a grand and noble effort to return our unimpaired advantages, guard them from being encroached, and extend our commercial facilities as far as good policy demands. Samuel Judah stands before this District the first Harrison candidate by priority of notice. He has embraced the cause of Harrison and the people with his whole heart, and is a man of acute intellect and vigorous talents; is well informed on many subjects which will come before the Legislature—has every motive that can operate upon man to serve his constituents faithfully, and must be a useful and a leading Senator. He is now known to participate in the political feelings and opinions of the people, and is qualified to grapple with their political opponents. Some might prefer another, but no man's amputation would command universal support; but, whatever personal dislikes the citizens of Mr. Judah may entertain, they are against him, the circumstances attending his present position are highly favorable, and many past differences are buried in the dust, indeed they have no relevancy, and should have no weight in this case.

If Mr. Rogers, whose name you announced last week be a *bona fide* candidate, it is not unlikely he has received incorrect information from some of Mr. Judah's enemies or Van Buren partisans. I will not believe, or imagine for a moment that he could be induced knowingly to aid the election of any Van Buren man; yet his matters will be developed by time, I shall await the consequences of a Van Buren candidate. I believe Mr. Rogers to be a good citizen, of a respectable position, and sound judgment; and that, when he learns the actual condition of things, he will not, under existing circumstances, be an opposition Harrison candidate, but lend his valuable aid to the cause he has espoused, and thus defeat the schemes. Already some of the Van Buren men have boasted of consequences—"Mr. Rogers would not be then chosen, but another object is in view"—all such boasts are idle;—the people will distrust the boasters, and an reflection will do their own business, in their own way.

Let information be drawn from correct sources, and all will have cause to be satisfied;—let the Harrison spirit prevail, and all will be right.

A. CITIZEN

[The following extracts from the N. Y. Star, should produce some reflection on matters now in progress. Our prudent and patriotic citizens cannot remain blind to the workings, and the consequences to follow Van Buren's deceitful course of action. The surplus money is to be expended by officers of the administration; this is the secret cause of many grievances.]

WAR ON OUR BORDERS.

It is not more than six months since the Globe and other administration presses, were busily engaged in preparing France for that chastisement which, they were told, should be, without hesitation, inflicted in the claims, under the indemnity treaty, were not promptly paid; and volunteers to march on Paris, were organized, and all kinds of resolutions adopted by the party, to sustain President Jackson in his bolding course towards our ancient friend and ally. We hope that the French people will not consider the wretchedness of what they might have expected; nor infer that the great body of the nation can sanction, or approve, the miserable management of that affair, in which half a dozen generals, an army of 5,000 men, and all the pomp, pride and circumstances of a great campaign have been set

at defiance by a band of half-starved Indians—less than a thousand strong—who continue to hold possession of the country—burn and destroy the property, and in the end will butcher the inhabitants—Who is to blame in this affair? Who should be held responsible for this issue, to the people? General Jackson, and his Grand Vizier and confidential counsellor, Mr. Van Buren. Had they devoted less time to pitiful electioneering; had they fully guarded the interests of the country; had they performed their duty honestly, instead of managing Congress, controlling the public moneys, speculating in politics, lands and stocks, denouncing and proscribing the Senate, and interfering in the elections of every State, Florida would have been safe, the Indians peaceably removed, and five millions of the people's money saved."

The evil consequences of the Florida campaign are now spreading on the frontiers of Georgia and the neighboring States. The Creeks, a more powerful body, are now in arms, and in six months the war fires will be kindled, and the tomahawk raised along the entire south western frontier.

One general, without orders, goes down with his troops, is half starved, half beaten, and retreats; another general, little better prepared, divides his army into left wings, right wings and centre, marches in open column, deploys, forms hollow squares, plays Hail Columbia with the Band while the 600 Seminole run between his legs and escape. The Indians continue masters of the country—threaten St. Augustine, and will doubtless destroy Tallahassee. This is a melancholy prospect for the great American nation who can threaten foreign powers, yet cannot control the savages in their murderous excursions."

If the able and patriotic men opposed to the present wretched administration must come to the rescue of the country. The energies of General Jackson have been completely impaired by age and sickness—his dispositions are gone. Van Buren, Blair, Kendall, Whitney, Hinton &c. &c. who have controlled the Government, are occupied in intrigues for the next Presidency, and managing the people's money for political purposes. From them nothing is to be expected—capacity, honesty and patriotism are not in their calendar. It is the able and honest men in Congress who are called upon at this crisis to take the management of public affairs from the hands of pretenders, who are plunging in the loss of man—to save not only the lives and property of our citizens on the south western frontier, but actually to preserve the honor and character of the country."

CONGRESS.

Much ado about no thing would seem to describe pretty accurately the doings of Congress. Appropriations for a Creek war was their occupancy at the first dates. But a Creek war, like a Seminole war, does well enough to expend money, but neither opens a door for partisan glory or political effect. It is a great grievance to the powers in office, that the French war has escaped, and a Mexican war is almost certain to elude their grasp.

[Our Gaz.]

DR. BENJ. HARRISON.

An account was recently published in some of our city papers, of a celebrated physician of Dr. B. Harrison, son of Gen. Harrison, by the Mexicans in Texas. We, of the Gazette, doubted the authenticity of the story, and said nothing about it. There was, it is now ascertained, no correctness in it. I have seen a letter from Doctor Harrison himself, dated on board the Texan ship of war, *Pocket*, captain Warrington, Galveston Bay, April 25. It seems the doctor is a prisoner on board this vessel, charged with being a spy, in behalf of the Mexicans. The circumstances that involved him in this unpleasant predicament, as narrated by himself, are as follows:

He was captured with a body of Texian forces, by the Mexicans. When, or where, he does not state. Whether with Col. Fanning is uncertain. He was informed that his party were to be massacred, and himself subjected to ignominious torture. He conceived it best to attempt an escape, for, if shot down in the attempt, a death thus met, was preferable to the one he apprehended. He made the attempt, was fired at and slightly wounded, but escaped. After concealing himself for three or four days, excess of suffering induced him to seek relief, and he presented himself a prisoner to the Mexicans. He was conducted to Victoria, where Gen. Urrea commanded. To that officer he made himself known. His statement was accredited, and Gen. Urrea, in consideration of an acquaintance of the soldierly character of Gen. Harrison determined to treat his son honorably. He supplied him with the means of traveling, and with guides, in the character of servants, to conduct him to the Texians. His treatment, so different from that usually meted by the Mexicans, to Americans, in the service of Texas, together with some misrepresentations of one of his guides, induced the Texians to receive him, not as a partisan friend, but as a spy. As such they arrested and detained him. Such is doctor Harrison's narration. It is given with that artless sincerity, which is always an attendant upon truth. Nothing of detail, such as the place and time of his capture and flight from the Mexicans—of his re-capture—of his discharge by Urrea, and of his last arrest by the Texians, is given.

I have also seen a letter from captain Wheelwright, of the *Pocket*, in which strong confidence is expressed in the truth of Dr. Harrison's narrative.—*Id.*

VARIETIES OF HUMAN RACES.

In Thomas Hope's powerful work, entitled "Essays on Man," he gives the following curious account of races of savage inhabiting portions of islands in the East. In the inland fastness of Borneo and Sumatra, and over the islands of the Polynesian, still rove, perhaps soon entirely to disappear from the globe, tribes of which the resemblance to the baboon is most striking, the superiority over the brute, in mind and body, least perceptible. In them of all human beings, the organs of vitality most early and fundamental—those named abdominal—still present the greatest expansion; those of reaction and movement, supererogated on the first, still display the least possible development and finish. The external seat of those lower senses which still remain most directly connected with the wants of the stomach—the tongue, the jaws, the lips and the nostrils—still preserve the most disgusting amplitude, openness and spread; the organs of the higher senses still often exhibit an equally disagreeable and repulsive obliquity and want of room. The face, from a preposterous width above, terminates abruptly underneath in a sharp, cheekless, chinless point. The organs of intellect still appear in their narrow cramped receptacle wholly undeveloped. Of the rule of all formed skull, the anterior part—that which, in proportion as it is better arched, gives earnest of organs of thought more expanded—is still so low, so depressed, that it can be hardly said to form a distinct forehead. The small deep sunk eyes, like those of the baboon, still keep constantly vibrating in their narrow sockets. The flat, wide staring nostrils, are scarce by any thing but their yawning orifices distinguishable from the pouches more prominent than the nose, over which they are spread. The skinny chasm of the enormous lipless mouth is armed with teeth long projecting and wide apart, like the teeth of a saw. Of chin there is no sign. The face hideous when viewed in front, is not less frightful when seen in profile; its greatest prominence is in the region of the mouth. The head, sunk between the rounded shoulders, has not room over these to turn sideways. A trunk of enormous bulk supports arms magre and deformed of a sin shortness or unorthodox elongation. Flat trunk moves on thighs and legs, scrawny, bowed, crooked and callous. These supports to their turn, are all at rest, on feet flat and square, deprived of instep and heel, and more calculated by their want of well formed sole, to entwine themselves round branches than to walk on level ground. The utmost height of these misshapen mortals in general scarce reaches four feet nine. Their ill marked muscle is hardly discernable, although their coarse dusky hide as distant to its hue from a fine glossy black as it is from a clear transparent whiteness.

The skin is frequently covered with irregular patches of wiry hair or bristles. Their limbs seemed unbegged their movement performed by abrupt jerks. They crouch rather than they sit; they climb better than they walk. Their features have not yet a finish sufficient to mark the distinction between youth and age. In childhood they already look decrepit. Nor do their countenances yet possess sufficient flexibility to mark the transition from calmness to irritation. Little sensible to emotions even of physical pleasure, they are less alive still, to feelings of bodily pain. They undergo the greatest hardships without being by their sufferings stimulated to mend their lot; they lead without repugnance on the coarsest garbage, encounter without nausea the most disgusting smells; are inaccessible to any pleasure of the ear or eye; have little memory and less imagination. They seem incapable of reflection on the past, or of foresight into the future.

THE NEWS FROM TEXAS.

Nothing could have been more *unimportant* and *unexciting* than the arrival of the news from Texas. It knocked in the head the prettiest little war imagination, which the Van Burens calculated upon getting up; and upon the shoulders of which Mr. Van Buren was to be carried triumphantly into the Presidency. Well, this is all over, and Mr. Van Buren must look about and see what he can do with the forty millions of surplus deposits, which are to be in the Treasury. How many hungry mouths are there now waiting for a share? How many greedy eyes are now feasting on it, and their owners thinking what beautiful speculations they can make with their votable share? It is, to be sure, a lottery. It is known to be a lottery; but then the chance for a prize costs but a little expenditure of flattery and electioneering service, and a little wear and tear of conscience.

There is another thing. Mr. Van Buren is to imitate and follow the course of General Jackson. What the General has done, and been approved of by the party, is now orthodoxy and democratic. Here then Mr. Van Buren has to hold up to numbers in Congress the pretty little nest-egg of \$600,000 (six hundred thousand) per annum, to be distributed by him to them during the next eight years! What nice little pickings! And if two, or three, or four extra hundred thousands were added, he and his friends could easily satisfy the democracy that he was only carrying out the principles and policy of General Jackson; for who could deny the fact?—*Id.*

Books for subscription to a loan to Texas were opened in New York on Thursday & ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS promptly subscribed.