

ed under very peculiar circumstances of precipitancy or opposition to the known public will, to induce me to refuse to it my sanction.

If the opinion I have given of the motives of the framers of the Constitution in giving the power to the President, is correct, it follows that they never could have expected that he, who was constituted the umpire between contending factions should ever identify himself with the interest of one of them, and voluntarily raise himself from the proud eminence of leader of a nation to that of chief of a party. I can easily conceive the existence of a state of things by which the Chief Magistrate of a State may be forced to act upon party principles; but such a course is entirely opposed to all the obligations which the constitution imposes on a president of the U. States. The immense influence he possesses will always give to his party the preponderance, and the very circumstance of its being an Executive party will be the cause of infusing more bitterness and vindictive feeling in these domestic contests—Under these circumstances, the qualified veto given by the Constitution may if the President should think proper to change its character, become as absolute in practice as that possessed by the Kings of England and France. From the great variety of local interests acting upon the members of the two houses of Congress, and from the difficulty of keeping all the individuals of a large party under the control of party discipline, laws will often be passed by small majorities adverse to the interests of the dominant party; but if the President should think proper to use the veto power for the purpose of promoting the interests of his party, it will be in vain to expect that a majority so large as two-thirds in both Houses would be found in opposition to his wishes. In the hands of such a President the qualified veto of the Constitution would in practice become absolute.

I have upon another occasion expressed my views upon the danger of a dominant Executive party. It may, perhaps, be said that the Chief Magistrate will find it impossible to avoid the influence of party spirit. Several of our Chief Magistrates, have been able to escape its influence, or what is the same thing, to act as if you did not feel it. As one mode of avoiding it, it would be my aim to interfere with the legislation of Congress as little as possible.

The clause in the Constitution which makes it the duty of the President to give Congress information of the state of the Union, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he deems necessary and expedient, could never be intended to make him the source of legislation. Information should all be conducted here to fast up the Van Buren schemes, they would be more zealous and more unanimous in our State—but they know their rights and their power, and I trust will not forfeit their future rule to the wheeling of the Van Buren men. Their experience and knowledge of men and things, should now be sufficient.

The party are becoming almost desperate; and if the Treasury was not over-drawing, Congress would adjourn—but to get all the money possible, ways and means have to be devised by some means.

The news from Pennsylvania, Del-

aware, New York, and Maryland, is all cheering to the friends of our old friend Garrison. Let not Indiana allow of any such scheme, all seems to promise success.

I have the honor to be, with great considerate and respect, sir, your humble servant,

W. H. HARRISON,  
To the Hon. SHERROD WILLIAMS.

**GAZETTE.**  
VINCENTES.

SATURDAY JUNE 25, 1836.

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

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
FRANCIS GRANGER,  
Of New York.

ELECTORS FOR THIS STATE.

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M. G. CLARK, " Washington."  
Hiram Decker, " Knox."  
Esocu McCARTY, " Franklin."  
Milton STAFF, " Jefferson."  
A. WILLIAMS, " Wayne."  
A. W. MORRIS, " Marion."  
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We are authorized to say that John Myers is a candidate for Representative at the August election.

We are authorized to announce John C. Holton as a candidate for School Commissioner for this county.

Mr. Caddington,  
Sir—You will please to announce Mr. James Binkley, as a candidate for Coronor, at the ensuing August election. MANY VOTERS.

We are requested to say that James Dunn, has declined being a candidate for Sheriff, at the August election.

We are permitted to give our readers the following extract of a letter, addressed to one of our citizens by a highly creditable gentleman, dated Washington city, June 12th, 1836.

"Nothing is yet done in the House to secure the Wabash bill. The party are resolved to absorb the immense wealth of the country, or to have it expended upon fortifications and thus create a necessity for a standing army; and this patronage added to that of the present office holders would soon terminate even the name of republicanism. Gen. McCarty, in the House of Representatives, and Governor Hendricks, in the Senate, are the only members of our State, in favor of distributing the proceeds of the public Lands—although we want to borrow ten millions of dollars of foreign capital, for improvement! Will the people sanction the party impositions attempted by *Boon* and the others?—Can the manifest injustice of Van Buren corruptionists, meet with any favor in Indiana?—I am convinced that the anti-republican and deceptive course of Van Burenism, must be put down by the free men of the country, and all minor differences merged in the great questions now at issue, or the liberties and Constitution of the Union will be prostrate. The pretence of reducing the price of Public Lands is now known to be all humbug—no such intention is seriously entertained, and it has gulled many of our good citizens too long. But the train bands and partisan office holders will make any promises—any assertions. Only view the course pursued for seven years to enrich many of the most worthless, and to elevate many of the most ignorant and profigate, and delusion will surely cease in contempt of all their pretences. The happiness and rights of the people are paramount in the estimation of good men, and all such should now rally to rescue the country from imposition and threatened despotism. If the friends of the patriot Harrison could only see how matters are conducted here to fast up the Van Buren schemes, they would be more zealous and more unanimous in our State—but they know their rights and their power, and I trust will not forfeit their future rule to the wheeling of the Van Buren men. Their experience and knowledge of men and things, should now be sufficient.

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met; the other from the citizens of Posey county, requesting, says the Report, a survey to be authorized by the Board from a point near Petersburg, down the valleys of White river and the Wabash, to some convenient point of crossing, and thence to Mount Vernon on the Ohio river, with a view of having that route substituted for the one now authorized and expressly ordered by the Legislature, to the town of Evansville direct."

The Board reject the requests of both Memorials, on the ground that they have not the power to order experimental surveys to be made; that these might create "heartburnings and strife," and that they ought not to depart from the obvious meaning of the law that guides them, under the promise or hope that they would finally be excused for it by the Legislative body."

Here is important matter for consideration. What the specific character of the representation from Harrison county may have been, I know not; I only know that their route is well spoken of. With the other memorial I am better acquainted; And if Mr. Blake has not been more fortunate in expressing the desires of the Harrison Memorialists, than the wishes of those from Posey county, the Report leaves not a little to be explained on the subject. Your readers shall judge.

The Posey county Memorial has reference, you will observe, to the lower portion of the Central Canal route; or, in other words, to the best route for that Canal, after it passes the forks of White river, until it reaches the Ohio.

The citizens of Posey entertain the opinion, that a Canal route through their county may be found, that shall be cheaper by upwards of a quarter of a million of dollars, than that at present surveyed, through Vanderburgh. In the Memorial, the reasons for this opinion are given of enough; and it is stated that Mr. Cleaveland, the engineer who surveyed the route in question, himself expressed the opinion, that the other would probably prove a better and cheaper one; but the sickness of his party prevented his examining both.

Mr. Blake's Report does not explain to us, what the Memorial from Posey county did explain to the Board, that the citizens of that county had evinced their sincerity in the above opinion, and at the same time offered to the Board and the State an opportunity of judging from facts, by raising a private subscription to defray the expense of a survey through their county. That the impartiality of the survey may be unquestionable, they invite the Board to nominate an Engineer in whom it has confidence, receive his Report, and communicate the same to the Legislature at the next session; and they all such should now rally to rescue the country from imposition and threatened despotism.

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and dollars. These citizens ask for no appropriation to survey the other route. They subscribe twelve or fifteen hundred dollars from their own pockets to pay for a survey; and they say to the Board—We wish the Report of our survey to come to the Legislature through some disinterested medium. If we ourselves appoint an Engineer, he may be supposed partial or inefficient. Do you nominate one to whom you have confidence, for us. It shall not cost you one cent. We will pay all. We ask no change of route—no substitution of our line for that ordered by the Legislature. We know you have no authority to grant any such. We but ask you to receive the Report which we pay for, and to communicate the same, for whatever it is worth, to the Legislature. If, in the meantime, you feel free to delay the actual putting under contract of the contested route for a few months, we will be grateful.

What, Mr. Editor, is the reply? "Citizens of Posey! You ask us to nominate an Engineer for you. We will not. We fear heartburnings and strife. Such a connection with you, might, in the end, draw in the Board to become a party to the change contemplated. You seem to think we ought to delay the putting under contract of the Evansville route. Take this for a reply: We formerly passed a resolution for a re-survey and re-examination of that route. Now we rescind that resolution. We will have no re-examination or contracted for at once."

This, sir, is the plain English of the Report, and of the resolution based upon it. A little more courtesy there is in the expressions. But courtesy, Mr. Editor, does not always speak plain English.

Now, for my own part, Sir, I have a much better opinion of the Board than their own Committee appears to have. I do not suspect them to be men so weak,

that the mere obtaining (gratuitously) and reporting a few statistical facts, should draw them in to become a party to any thing.

I feel assured, that they have integrity enough to receive, and communicate to the Legislature, these important facts, & yet preserve, unscathed, an honorable impartiality.

Had I been a member of the Board, I should have protested against such an imputation. Modesty is indeed becoming; but self-respect requires, that a man should be just to himself as well as to others, and should not lightly utter suspicions against his own honesty, any more than against that of his neighbors.

And, had I been a member of the Board, I should, it seems to me, certainly have voted for the appointment of an Engineer, and agreed to receive his Report. To whom, so properly as the Board, could the citizens of Posey apply? What is it they ask? To be allowed to furnish authenticated facts to the Legislature, and at their own expense. Is it not one of the duties of the Board to encourage the collecting of such facts? I should have thought I was doing the State good service in voting that the Memorialists should have an opportunity of furnishing these; and as for hoping, as the Report says, that I should "finally be excused for it by the Legislature," my doubt would have been, whether I could be reasonably excused for neglecting so favorable an opportunity.

And now, Sir, comes the last clause:

the rescinding of the resolution to examine, and the determination to put under contract without any reported examination. I hesitate to touch upon it. I believe I am not much given to restrain from what is right, because the world may impugn my motives; and yet, let me confess it, as a member of the Board, I should, in this case, have feared imminent construction. The route is doubtful; an examination is set on foot; still greater doubts are raised; the examination is quashed!

Is this an uncharitable way of putting it? Convince me that it is, and I shall immediately withdraw it.

If, Mr. Editor, after this trespassing on your readers' patience, you are still disposed to receive from me a third communication, I shall endeavor to show cause for an opinion I entertain, that this very question of a change of route is more than a local question, and that it involves considerations deeply interesting to the whole valley of the Wabash.

I beg the gentlemen of the Board to believe, what I hope the tone of these articles will convince them, that no personal imputation of motives enters into my views.

If I am in error in any statement, your columns, I doubt not, will be open to a reply as they have been to these communications. True or false, my suggestions are worthy of enquiry and examination; and that is all I ask for them.

TULLIUS.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, of the 6th inst.

**TEXAS.**

Mr. Grace, a citizen of this interesting country, brings further news from the garrison. The Texian army, 1000 strong, under the command of Brigadier General Rusk was on the east side of the Colorado river, on the 13th of May, preparing to cross and follow the Mexican invaders on their retreat, and prevent them taking off any property. The Mexican army under Filisola, above 3000, were on the west side of the Colorado, in the most deplorable condition, having 1000 sick & wounded, and the balance in a state of starvation. By this gentleman's account, it also appears that Filisola sent a request to Gen. Rusk, begging to be permitted to keep the 3 or 400 horses, (then in possession of the Mexicans) and stating

that if allowed to do so, he would not only pay for them, but consider the granting of this application as a debt of gratitude. General Rusk (with the humanity that ever characterizes the brave, and which is so little known in the Mexican army) consented to the request. The Mexican army had taken the lower route, by the way of Copano and Matamoras, to avoid the Indians, who they feared would interrupt them on the other track. The Mexicans appeared to wish themselves at home again, never more to meddle with the brave Texans.

**STEAMBOAT AND FLAT BOAT ACCIDENTS.**

We learn from a passenger off the steamboat *Splendid*, that the Rob Roy collapsed her floor on the 11th inst., while at shore, near Columbus Mills on the Mississippi—17 or 18 killed and missing. She was on her way up the river. The accident was occasioned by the passengers crowding on one side of the boat.

We also learn from the same gentleman that a flat boat load with corn and five hds. of tobacco was sunk by a storm of wind not a great distance from the place where the Rob Roy collapsed her floor. A steamboat which was passing at the time sent out a small boat to the relief of the men on board—four in number, and succeeded in saving two of them; but most unfortunately two of the men who went out to their succor was drowned, making four men that were lost.

**Another Steamboat Accident.**—The steamboat *Nick Biddle* which was at our shore on the 14th inst., ran into and sank the Powhatan opposite to Cincinnati.—The accident occurred in consequence of both boats being hidden by large piles of goods on their bows. Natives lost.

Since the above was in type a man has landed at this place who was badly scalded on board the Rob Roy. He states that it is probable, the number of those who have died, and will die of the scald, and other wounds received by the explosion will be between thirty and forty.

*Evansville Jour.*

**FINE TIMES FOR COUNTERFEITERS.**

It is stated in the *Wheeling Times* that at the recent term of the Federal Court at Staunton, Va., the trial of PETER DINGESS came up, on a charge of altering counterfeit notes purporting to be