

# GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

Saturday, July 2, 1836.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE  
FOR PRESIDENT IN 1836.

GEN. WM. H. HARRISON,

Of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS GRANGER,

Of New York.

ELECTORS FOR THIS STATE.

J. G. CLENDENIN, of Orange County.  
M. G. CLARK, " Washington."  
HIRAM DECKER, " Knox."  
ENOCH McCARTY, " Franklin."  
MILTON STAFF, " JEFFERSON."  
A. WILLIAMS, " Wayne."  
A. W. MORRIS, " Marion."  
A. S. WHITE, " Tippecanoe."  
A. P. ANDREWS, " Laporte."

## REMOVAL.

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

Young Robinson, the supposed murderer of Ellen Jewett, who has lately had his trial, in New York, was acquitted by a jury, who were but seven minutes in preparing the verdict "Not Guilty." Much dissatisfaction appears to exist, as to the manner in which the trial was conducted. Many of the papers do not hesitate to declare their firm conviction of the guilt of the acquitted youth, and one of them, (the Sun) has set itself to work, to prove the fact, before the Court of Public Opinion.

## FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting of a number of our citizens held at J. C. Clark's, on the evening of the 27th ult. for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the celebration of our National Birthday, Jacob Harper was called to the Chair and J. Somes appointed Secretary. Whereupon J. B. Martin offered the following resolutions which were unanimously passed.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of five persons be appointed, whose duty it shall be to select an Orator, Marshall, and a suitable person to read the Declaration of Independence, and provide a public dinner.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed to superintend and make arrangements for giving the usual salute on such occasions.

On the first Committee were appointed, Messrs. Martin, Hill, Carson, A. D. Scott and T. J. Carson.

On the second, Messrs. John Myers, John Merney, and H. P. Brokaw.

Adjourned to meet again on Thursday evening.

J. SOMES, Secy.

Thursday evening, June 30.

Met pursuant to adjournment, when the following Order, was agreed upon:

ORDER OF THE DAY.—A salute will be fired at sunrise; and a procession will be formed at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Hotel of Col. Clarke, headed by Gen. Drake, who will act as Marshall; and from thence proceed to the Presbyterian Church, where the Declaration of Independence will be read by Dr. Joseph Brown, and an Oration pronounced by Rev. H. M. Shaw; after which the procession will proceed to the Hotel of Mr. Gould, where a dinner will be provided for the occasion. Our country friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Our Country.—It is well that the slave and partisan majority of the present Congress, have agreed to adjourn before the sun on the glorious anniversary of our Independence; his rays on that day, would scorch the contemptible party subserviency of too many. An enlightened and close observer of passing events, the Hon. H. M. Brackenridge, (a late Judge, appointed by Gen. Jackson,) says to the readers of the "Evening Star" of the 13th inst, and there is no man on earth better acquainted with Martin Van Buren.

"I more concur with many of our greatest and best of men, when I say that our country at this moment stands in a most perilous situation. The immediate cause of this, in my conscience, I believe to be the depravity and corruption of the General Government. I did entertain a hope that there was a redeeming spirit, and I do not yet despair. I regard the American government, as now administered, as a fraud upon the American Constitution & on the American people, & who will not discover it, until they shall be involved in difficulties which may be irretrievable.—In the mean time, our neighbours of Texas will set on foot a standing army, her safety and existence will require it, the ambition of our "choice spirits" will encourage it; the U. S. States must have a standing army also; already we hear of twenty or thirty thousand men as a mere nothing. The next thing, perhaps, will be a New England standing army, a N. York standing army, a Southern standing army, a Western standing army, and there will come wars, then energetic governments and loss of liberty."

We trust, the "fraud" to which the Judge advertises, will be excreted at the approaching election, and in that event, a "standing army" will soon be dismissed if created.

Congress.—The following statistical note is appended to the speech of Mr. Hall of Vermont; it communicates some interesting facts connected with the much desired land bill opposed by Ratiff Bonn and other Van Buren partisans. The calculation of \$2.75 cents for each individual in Vermont, will apply to Indiana with

the addition of 500,000 acres of land, and ten per cent additional, of the proceeds. The amount Indiana would receive could not fall short of two millions of money; and even this would only be a pittance of the amount our citizens have paid. Take the simple facts, and every party delusion stands exposed.

Note.—The Public Lands were acquired by the United States by cessions from the old States, (the most important being that of Virginia in 1783) and by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, and Florida in 1819. The amount of land in the States and organized Territories, in which the Indian title still remains, is about 79 millions of acres. In two hundred and sixty-eight millions the Indian title has become extinct, and of this one hundred and seventy-six millions have been surveyed, forty-four millions of it sold, and one hundred and thirty-two millions remain unsold. Besides this, there are, west of the Mississippi, and without the boundaries of the States and Territories, about seven hundred and fifteen millions of acres belonging to the United States, subject, however, to the Indian title.

The amount of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands for the years 1833, '34, and '35, which the land bill proposes to distribute, is \$20,571,125. The amount of the sales for the first quarter of the present year exceeds \$4 millions. Estimating the proceeds of 1836 at 153 millions, the amount to be distributed at the end of the present year will be about 26 millions. This sum, after deducting the 10 per cent. allowed to the new States, distributed among the states according to their federal population, will give to each individual about two dollars and seventy-five cents. The share of Vermont in this distribution, with a population of 280,665, would be \$771,800. If the State should make this a fund for the support of schools, it would, at an interest of 6 per cent., produce the amount of \$46,308, equal to the sum that would be produced by a tax of 24cts. on the whole grand list of the State. If the proceeds of the sales for 1837, which the land bill also provides for distribution, should equal the sum of the present year, the annual interest of the same would considerably exceed the amount of the 3 cent tax annually assessed for the support of schools, and enable the Legislature, if it thought proper, to dispense with its future collection.

The Legislature should, under proper regulations, provide by law for enabling the several towns in the State to take charge of their respective shares of the fund, and distribute the same among them in proportion to their population, the sum which each town would obtain at the end of the present year may be readily calculated, by allowing two dollars and 75 cents for each individual.

Thus, a town of 100 inhabitants would receive \$275; one of 500 inhabitants, \$1,375; one of 1,000, \$2,750; of 1,500, \$4,125; of 2,000, \$5,500; of 3,000, \$8,250, &c. &c.

We acknowledge the receipt of several bundles of papers from our friends at New Orleans. Our latest dates are up the 18th June. We will give some extracts from them next week.

We are authorized to announce James S. Mayes as a candidate for County Commissioner, for the third district.

We are authorized to announce H. P. Brokaw as a candidate for Coroner, at the approaching election.

A SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Caddington:

The importance of common schools, and the condition of the school lands of our townships, demand the serious attention of the citizens of Knox county. The subject has been heretofore overlooked by many, we now rejoice to discover that the attention of the public is awaking, and really, it is full time. Situated and circumstanced as we are now, it is not wise, it may not be safe to manifest continued indifference. Knowledge is the basis of our liberties; and it certainly becomes us as a community, to devise measures and execute them, for rendering all our citizens capable of fulfilling in a proper manner, all the duties of intelligent freemen. This is no fleeting, or party concern; and the interesting considerations involved, should be duly weighed at this time for our position is peculiar in many respects—we will here offer no review of the past; but state, that many citizens of different townships have made application to Mr. John Ewiss, and obtained his consent to serve as School Commissioner for one year if elected; and as he has devoted time and attention to the procurement of our lands, knows their situation, and will devote his attention to the various duties now required of that officer, we trust that the gentlemen whose names are already announced, will cheerfully acquiesce, as no personal consideration mingles in this announcement.

FIVE CITIZENS.

TO THE CITIZENS OF DAVIESS COUNTY.  
Fellow citizens:

It was with regret that I ever consented to become a candidate for the Legislature. But by many solicitations, and an anxious desire for the good of my country, I consented in the spring of 1834, to accommodate my friends and become a candidate. But owing to party spirit, and it alone, I was left at home for that year, and in the spring of 1835, having been a candidate the year before, it was expected by many that I would try it again.—But my mind was not inclined that way, and I was anxious to find some man who would offer his services, talents and principles, better calculated to do the country good than the late member. But no such a man could be found who was willing to enter into a contest so uncertain, and especially at a time when neither talents nor integrity (by a great many people) was considered necessary qualifications for that office. Under these circumstances, I again, by the wish of my friends, and the love I had for my country, was induced to become a candidate, in which case I was successful, and have served the people in one session of the Legislature in as faithful a manner as my abilities would admit of, and was found, during the session, advocating all the important measures that were brought before

the House—and by the happy union that I formed with a majority of the members, I was enabled to meet all my pledges, and obtained so much for Daviess county, that I thought it my duty to offer my services to the people again. Thinking that those who had been the means of adopting such important measures were the most proper persons to sustain and mature them; measures, too, that meet almost the entire approbation of the citizens of Daviess county; I therefore became a candidate again, expecting no opposition except from party principles, which I thought I would be fully able to compete with, if my friends should be undivided.

But the old maxim, first to "divide, and then destroy," being resorted to, which would enable a minority to rule a majority—and finding others so much more anxious for the place than I am, and a disposition in many who know not the worth of a good Representative, to support those who are inexperienced, and knowing my own inability to represent the people as they should be represented, I think it a duty I owe to myself and the community, to decline being a candidate, which I now do, hoping my friends will excuse me.

LEWIS JONES.  
Washington, Daviess co., Ia. June 29, 1836.

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LOAN.

From information just received from our Canal Fund Commissioners, we learn, that there is a probability of their effecting, in a few days, a loan of \$300,000, and conditionally, \$200,000 more, of the 5 per cent. loan authorized to be borrowed for Internal Improvements. If the contract be consummated, advice of it will be received shortly.—Indiana Jour.

TENNESSEE.—The President has made a call upon the Governor of Tennessee for the levying of two thousand five hundred men, for the purpose of aiding in the subjugation of the Indians. In pursuance of which, Gov. Cannon has issued his proclamation to that effect. If the Tennesseans get among the savages, the way they will us them up will be a "caution" —N. O. Cour.

## A VAN BUREN PROCLAMATION.

Our readers, we presume, are aware, that the Mormons, the new religious sect, have adopted Van Burenism as one of the articles of their creed. Below, we publish their first proclamation issued by their great leader, Gabriel Crane. It is to be followed, no doubt, by others of a like character. Do not such things squat awfully towards a union of Church and State?—Lou. Jour.

## CIRCULAR! CIRCULAR!

## DIVINE PROCLAMATION--DAY OF JUDGMENT.

For He cometh, For he cometh, He shall judge the world with righteousness and the people with his truth.—Is. xix. 11.

Faithful and True—Rev. xix. 11.

And now, behold the day hath come, (Rev. xiv. 7) and the hour approaches in which the Lord God will determine and execute judgment upon the wicked of this land, even all such as fear not His name.

And now, O ye Priests, how oft I would have gathered ye, and are not gathered; Matt. xxviii. 37; but this commandment is yet for you—that you seek the Law at the mouth of my Messenger, and bring my truths into my store house, saith the Lord God; Mal. ii. 7—iii. 10, Isa. xxviii. 12—14; Mal. iii. 8; Numb. xiv. 26—31; Isa. xxviii. 12.

And now if you do these things without further delay, it may yet be well with you.

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