

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. CLANDININ,	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. S. Jones appointed Secretary. Where upon 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 firing 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. SONES, 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 slavish 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 subservency 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 merely 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. 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 adverts, will be executed 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 Radcliff Boon 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 1802, and Florida in 1819. The quantity 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 \$20,371,125 75. The amount of the sales for the first quarter of the present year exceeds \$4 millions. Estimating the proceeds of 1836 at 154 millions, the amount to be distributed at the end of the present year will be about 36 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 280,655, 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 \$46,303, equal to the sum that would be produced by a tax of 24 cts. on the whole grand list of the State. If the proceeds of the sales for 1837, which the land bill also provides for distributing, should equal those of the present year, the annual interest of the fund 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.

If 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 cts. for each individual. Thus, a town of 100 inhabitants would receive \$275; one of 500 inhabitants, \$1,375; of one thousand \$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 to 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. If the subject has been heretofore overlooked by many, we now rejoice to discover that the attention of the public is awakening, 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 EWING, 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 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 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 those 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 as 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 Bureanism 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 squint 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.—Ps. 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 tithes into my store house, saith the Lord God; Mal. iii. 7—10, Isa. xxviii. 12—10—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 yourselves and your little ones, and with the people of this land, in the day of my appearing; Mal. iii. 2; And further saith the Lord through His holy spirit to the Churches—See ye that there be a new Congress elected now speedily, of such as fear my name; Isa. xxviii. 14; Mal. ii. 2; and that my Organ be made President of the United States Government; Isa. iii. 13, 14; lest I smite this land with a curse, and the People and their leaders with judgement in my wrath; Rev. vi. 17; Mal. iv. 1.

As further instructed by the Lord, I testify in his immediate presence, [the witnesses from Heaven of the Saviour's family still attending; Isa. xl. 10; Rev. xvii. 14,] that in all this Proclamation I have given His Word and nothing but His Word, in truth and righteousness.

*Sun of Righteousness, Lion of the Tribe of Judah, Messenger, Witness, and Organ for the Lord; Mal. iv. 2, ii. 7; Isa. iv. 4; Rev. v. 5.

*GABRIEL CRANE.

Dayton, Ohio, May 25, 1836.

MEETINGS OF CONGRESS.

A Message was received from the President of the United States, returning the Bill, passed by both Houses of Congress, fixing the meetings of Congress in the beginning of November, and the close of the long session in the middle of May.

The bill was accompanied with the veto of the President upon it, which was read, and assigned as an objection to the bill that Congress has not the constitutional power to pass a law fixing on the termination of its long session.

Mr. GRUNDY moved to print the Message, and lay it on the table, that the constitutional course might be taken respecting it as soon as convenient.

After a few desultory remarks, and various motions, the Message was laid on the table, ordered to be printed, and made the Special Order for Wednesday next.

The bill supplementary to the bill for

the admission of Arkansas, was then taken up, considered and laid aside.

Mr. MASON of Va., at seven o'clock in the morning, moved that the committee rise and report the bill to the House.

Mr. WISE took the floor in opposition to this motion, and said that as the majority had passed this question upon the House, in an unreasonable manner, at unreasonable hours, while the members were, many of them sleepy, tired, exhausted, and drunk, he intended to prevent them from accomplishing their purpose. He should speak till the hour of ten o'clock, when, according to the rules, the House must meet, and the Speaker take the Chair, which would put an end to this procedure. Mr. Wise went on to speak at great length against the Michigan bill.

At ten o'clock Mr. CHAMBERS of Ky., demanded of the Chair to decide whether the Committee had a right to continue to sit.

The CHAIR decided that he had no right to decide the question, and that the only motion he could entertain was a motion that the Committee rise.

After much conversation on this point Mr. WISE resumed and concluded his remarks.

On Motion of Mr. McKENNON, at 11 o'clock, the Committee rose and reported the bill, and, on his motion, the House adjourned to meet at ten o'clock this day.

COLONIZATION CAUSE IN INDIANA.

The approaching return of the Anniversary of American Independence affords an opportunity for every citizen to attest his regard for our own liberties, by extending a helping hand to enable the unfortunate colored population among us to have a home of freedom in their own Africa.

And for that purpose, the attention of Ministers of the Gospel, of all denominations in the State, and also of every citizen participating in the celebration of our Country's freedom, is specially invited to the subjoined resolutions of the Indiana Colonization Society, adopted last winter:—

1st. Resolved, That the different assemblies of our fellow citizens, which may convene to celebrate the ensuing Anniversary of American Independence, be requested to take up contributions on the occasion to aid the Colonization cause.

2d. Resolved, That it be recommended to the respective Ministers of the Gospel in this State, to take up a collection in their several congregations, in aid of the Colonization cause, on a Sabbath near the 4th day of July.

3d. Resolved, That it be recommended to every friend of the African cause in Indiana, to contribute as much in aid of the Colonization Society, as will be sufficient to colonize in Africa, one of the free coloured people of this land.

Under the last resolution, the colonization of seven free blacks has been provided for, by the contribution of thirty dollars each, by instalments of ten dollars per year, by seven citizens.

All subscriptions or contributions may be forwarded to Dr. Isaac Coe, Treasurer, Indianapolis.

ISAAC BLACKFORD,

Pastor, Indiana, C. S.

James M. Roy, Secy.

Cut out of the Bag.—Reuben M. Whitney is in the employment of government. Mangre the despicable shifts of the administration to avoid the confession by adopting the resolution of Mr. Wise.

The following is a copy of a Circular from him to Wm. Blaykey, Receiver of Public Monies in Missouri:

"I have forwarded a copy of this to each of the Public Receivers, and I have no doubt, but they will all act with such fairness, that no injustice will be done to any one of the deposit banks. Should it ever be otherwise, and any one of the banks have cause to feel aggrieved, I am authorized by the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY to say that he will take the most prompt measures to remove any just cause of complaint.

Here we see into whose hands the people's money is placed for safe keeping.—Heaven help us.

During the investigation of the United States Bank, he was examined as a witness.

The following extract from his cross-examination by John Q. Adams will give our readers some knowledge of the patriotism of this important character.

"Question by Mr. Adams. In what place in Canada did you reside during the war?

Answer. In Montreal. I remained there having permission of the British Government to do so.

Question by Mr. Adams. Did you ever ask permission of the United States to remain there?

Answer. I never did.

Question by Mr. Adams. On what conditions did the British Government permit you to remain in Canada during the war.

Answer. I took an oath to observe the laws of the country while I remained there."—N. Y. Star.

From the Long Island Farmer.
JACKSON VAN BUREN LITERATURE.

The public have frequently been favored with specimens of Cabinet Literature in prose, and we now congratulate them that we have it in our power to give a specimen of Jackson Van Buren Literature in verse. The following is a literal copy from the original of a hand bill that has been printed and circulated in this county.

"Now then cum auld ye brave demokrats & vot for the old general
hoon fit the inglish at nu orleans
& made nicks biddles bank full

cum hoooraw for dick jonson
hoon did teemupse shu
hoon waw for van boring &
jonsons yaller gals tu

then cum on all ye demokrat boys
with cumel pluck at your hed
jackson & van boring and jonson is the lads
that kild the inglish all ded"

THE LOVE OF READING IN CHILDHOOD.

[The following remarks are from "The School Master and Advocate of Education," published monthly at Philadelphia. Price \$3 per annum.]

We would recommend to all parents who have at heart the best interests of their children, to infuse into them, in the earliest years, a love of reading. The advantages of such a habit are great, and it exercises an influence over the destinies of the future man, which few, without reflection, would suppose. The effects, even in childhood, are beneficial, and evident to the most careless observer. The reading child is superior in temper, docility and knowledge, to his book-hating companion; he indulges less in idleness and play—he is not so fond of mischief; and he does not contract so many bad habits. He takes, at school, a stand higher than his fellows—and, when grown to manhood, outstrips them in most of the rivalries of life.

Every father, especially every father living in the country, should provide himself with a library of entertaining and instructive books, taking care to add to it from day to day according to the means, such new productions as are really of value.

A few dollars thus laid out—&c, dear as books are supposed to be, a very small sum will procure an excellent little family library—will bring a better interest, if he can look for it in the advancement of his offspring, than if invested in the most gaudy of stocks.

Upon our farmers, therefore, in particular, should be enjoined the duty of providing little libraries for the use of their families. From the nature of their occupation, and their situation at a distance from towns, the education of their children must be defective, and to them books will prove more valuable, as they are actually more necessary, than to the children of any other class.

Value of a Bachelor Bank Cashier.—The Bank of Westminster, Md. has declared a dividend for the last six months of 23 1/2 per cent.—all attributed to the attention of the Cashier, who is a bachelor, and in lieu of a woman, is wedded to the Bank. He likes the coming of eagles (Major Noah says) better than the multiplication of children to spend them, and prefers bank notes to the notes of squalling brats.—Washington Whig.

Every paper in Pennsylvania, that recently supported Mr. Webster, is now straw shews which way the wind blows, what think you, reader, of such a tremendous stack of straws?—Lou. Jour.

A letter is now advertised in the Buffalo Republican, directed to "Dr. Vanderkeubergerdumderdrop."

MARRIED.—In Lawrence county, Ills., on the 24th inst., by Eliza D. Warford, Mr. J. O. Reay, of Lafayette Indiana, to Miss DENORAH East, of Lawrence county Ills.

DIED.—On Tuesday Morning, the 25th ult. at the residence of his brother in this place Mr. ALFRED WEBB.

Election Notice.

FOR SHERIFF.

ZACHARIAH TULLIAM
WILLIAM SCOTT

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

HIRAM DECKER.
JOHN MYERS.

FOR SENATE.

SAMUEL JUDAH.
LEWIS R. ROGERS

FOR SENATE, ILLINOIS.

JOHN C. RILEY.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

WILLIAM R. MCCORD
JOHN C. DOLLAND.

CORONER.

JAMES BINKLEY.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening at a new Store Room, on Water street, an additional stock of

DRY GOODS,

to which they would invite the attention of their friends and customers, and the public in general.

They will receive in exchange for goods, Deer, Raccoon, Rabbit & Opossum skins, clean Cotton and Linen rags, Ginseng, Beeswax, Feathers, Flaxseed, Flax and Tow Linen, White Beans, &c.

THORN & TRACY.

June 30, 1836—5 tf

JUST RECEIVED,

2 BARRELS Flax seed oil.

6 doz. Saddle Trees.

BURCH & HEBERD.

July 1st, 1836—5 tf

NOTICE THIS.

I HAVE FOR SALE ABOUT

400 ACRES OF LAND

that lies between Vincennes and Lawrenceville, about one fourth part of which is prairie, the balance timbered lying near and partly connected with the prairie. Said land is tolerably well improved, having eighty acres or more ready for cultivation with good buildings, and a number of other conveniences attached.—Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine early as a bargain will be given.

N. HENDRICKS.

June 30th, 1836—6 tf