

the community—the city brokers and stock-jobbers? Sir, they will be satisfied with no such thing. I warn you, Mr. Chairman, that if this measure fails to pass—if we separate without making some distribution of the public money, the first question that will be put to you when you reach your district will be, "why didn't you pass the land bill?" And have you, sir, got your answer prepared? [Mr. Mann nodded affirmatively.] I understand your intimation. I know, sir, that you can give as ingenious an answer to a difficult question, as any man in this House, or out of it. But I am mistaken if you do not find yourself puzzled to make a satisfactory one to this. I suppose you will reply to your constituent in the familiar language of party, and say to him, "you know friend, this is one of Mr. Clay's old plans for breaking down the Administration; you vote for Mr. Van Buren, don't you?" "O yes," the constituent will say, "I go for Mr. Van Buren, to be sure; he's the true democratic candidate; but then I don't see how passing the land bill could hurt him; Mr. Clay's not going to run." "O but," says the representative, "you know that Gen. Jackson is opposed to the bill, and that it would have been vetoed if we had passed it—you wouldn't have me to go against Gen. Jackson, would you?" "Well," answers the constituent, "I'm a Jackson man, to be sure, I always was a Jackson man—I mean ever since it came out in the Argus that Gen. Jackson was taken into the democratic party; but I don't see why Gen. Jackson should be opposed to this distribution—he used to be in favor of it. Don't you think Mr. Van Buren could have persuaded him to sign the bill?" "I see," says the representative, "you don't understand this matter; this is one of the most outrageous measures that was ever presented to Congress; the very essence of it is bribery—plain, downright bribery!" "Well," says the constituent, "I am opposed to bribery, to be sure—I, and general Jackson, and the whole democratic party are opposed to all bribery, in the State Senate and every where else, but then I don't exactly see how dividing the money among all the People, giving to every one an equal share, can be bribery; when giving it to a few men in the cities, or letting the banks use it for nothing, is not. But I'll think of it. I go for the democratic party, to be sure; for the Benton yellow boys, and down with all monopolies; but I don't understand how this can be bribery after all—I must study a little more into this matter." Mr. Chairman, I will not pursue this dialogue further, I will not suppose you would then address your constituent in what has been alleged to be the secret language of party, and say to him that the use of the money was needed by the Administration to increase the patronage and secure the success of the party. I will not suppose this, because I know you to be incapable of either avowing or acting upon any such motive. I wish I could say as much of every body else.

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.
Saturday, July 9, 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. CLENNEN,	of Orange County.
M. G. CLARK,	" Washington "
HIRAM DECKER,	" Knox "
ENOS MCCARTY,	" Franklin "
MILTON STAFF,	" Jefferson "
A. WILLIAMS,	" Wayne "
A. W. MORRIS,	" Marion "
A. S. WHITE,	" Tippecanoe "
A. P. ANDREWS,	" Jasper "

REMOVAL.

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

The anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated in a becoming manner in this town on Monday last. A salute of artillery followed in the day, and at noon a procession, formed of citizens and strangers, headed by Gen. Drake, escorted the Orator, the Hon. H. M. Shaw, to the Presbyterian Church, who, after the Declaration of Independence had been read by Dr. Joseph Browne, pronounced an eloquent, patriotic and energetic address, adapted to the occasion after which the procession was again formed, and proceeded to the Hotel of Mr. G. W. Gould, who had provided a most excellent dinner. Mr. Wm. Lindsey, a Revolutionary Soldier, assisted by the Hon. John Ewing, acting as President, and Mr. Frederick Mabel, also a Soldier of the Revolution, assisted by Mr. John C. Holland, acting as Vice President. The following toasts were drunk on the occasion.

1. The day we celebrate.
2. The memory of Washington.
3. Honour to the dead, respect and gratitude to the living Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution.
4. The progress of free principles over the world.
5. The State of Indiana—her march is onward.
6. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.
7. The memory of G. R. Clark and Col. F. Vigo.—The first commanded, the latter prompted and sustained, the conquest of our town, by the American arms.
8. Education—The sheet anchor of a Republic.
9. The Judiciary of the U. States.

10. The constituted authorities; always to be respected in their proper sphere.
11. The Navy and Army of the United States.
12. Internal Improvement—Essential to Union and Prosperity.
13. The Fair.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By the President of the Day—The Sovereign People—Free, happy and prosperous—they know their rights, and knowing, will maintain them.

Vice President—The memory of the Heroes of '76.

H. M. Shaw. The citizens of old Knox—Always foremost in defence of their country—may their prosperity be commensurate with their patriotism.

Mr. John Ewing. Henry Clay—He braved the scrutiny of enemies, & stands recorded like pure gold repeatedly tried in the fire—his honor unshaken, his patriotic devotion to the Union unsurpassed, his various talents and meritorious services unequalled, his exalted fame everlasting.

Mr. Holland. The memory of the Heroes of Tippecanoe.

Capt. Martin. State Rights and State Remedies—The surest preventative of consolidation and Executive usurpation.

Capt. Rogers. Indiana—the friends of Internal Improvement in the State, will never forget the improvement of the Wabash Rapids.

Dr. Somes. The Order of the Day.—[To which Mr. Shaw responded.]

Mr. Fulton. The late additions to the Constellation of Liberty—We welcome them with joy. May they detract nothing from its splendor.

J. C. Clark. The members of Congress from Indiana—May they vote fearlessly and independently of all dictation.

Mr. Greenhow, of Louisville. The memory of Judge Marshall—Second only to Washington.

Mr. G. V. Russell. The American Eagle—His wings are a sufficient protection to its friends—let its enemies beware of its talons.

Mr. G. W. Rathbone. The Vincennes Academy—An institution destined to confer honor on our town, and lasting benefit on its youth—may it prosper.

Mr. Jones. The United States of America—As they extend their dominion, may they grow in virtue.

Mr. Hugh Cook. The Hero of Tippecanoe and the Thames—The enlightened friend of man in every station—a free and grateful country will reward him.

Mr. Sawyer. The Temple of Freedom—May it never be polluted by unworthy hands.

Mr. R. D. M. Hart. The Ladies—May we yield to no arms but theirs.

Mr. R. Y. Caddington. Fourth of July—May its festivities never be interrupted by any political discussion.

Mr. N. Harper. The citizens of the U. States—May they grow in prosperity, and the chain that unites them increase in strength.

Mr. Edmunds. The Island of Great Britain—May she, like America, never rest contentedly until she becomes free & independent.

Mr. Hiram Abdill. The Union—May the sun never shine upon its broken fragments.

Mr. Brown. American Politics—In consideration of which, many measures be adhered to, not men.

Mr. Theriaque. The President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Noble. The memory of Davy Crockett, the Mexican patriot.

A spirit of harmony and friendly feeling contributed to render the assembled citizens a happy and happy. In the evening, a splendid ball was attended at the Ball Room of Mr. Gould, which closed the ceremonies of the day.

GOOD NEWS.

The bill to regulate the deposits of the Public Money among the several States has become a law. The National Intelligencer of June 25 says: "The President's approval of the bill was made known to Congress yesterday, & it had been announced earlier in the day in the editorial columns of the Globe. Mr. Clay remarked, in his place, on this momentous fact, which is in keeping with other strange things connected with the history of this important measure. The features of the bill are as follows:—

The money which shall be in the Treasury of the United States on the first day of January, 1837, reserving the sum of five millions of dollars shall be deposited with the several States in proportion to their respective representation in the Senate and in the House of Representatives of the U. States. The Secretary of the Treasury to deliver the same to such persons as the several States may authorize, on receiving certificates of deposit, signed by the competent authorities of each State.

The deposits in the several States to be made in the following proportions, and at the following times:—

Our quarter part on the first day of January, 1837, and our quarter part on the first day of July, and one quarter on the first day of October, all in the same year. All the power and influence that Martin Van Buren possessed has been exerted in both branches of Congress to defeat this bill; and what is the result? On its final passage to the Senate, there were six negatives—on its final passage in the House, there were 38 negatives. Verily the Van Burens may respond to the exclamation of their master, "He's on a bad box."

The steam boat Samson, from N. Orleans, was, on the night of the 25th ultimo, destroyed by fire, near New Madrid. Cargo entirely destroyed, but no lives lost.

A duel was fought near the City of Washington on the morning of the 22d ult. between two young officers of the Navy, John F. Sherburne, son of the former Register of the Navy, and Daniel Key, son of F. S. Key, Esq. The latter was shot dead at the first fire.

The bill to aid in the construction of the New York and Erie Rail Road has been signed by the Governor of that State.

MR. CADDINGTON:

My attention has been called to a publication in your last Gazette above the signature of "five citizens." Of the important duties now devolving on the School Commissioner of Knox county, & of my willingness to render every service in my power to the People and to whoever they may elect, I need here say nothing; but the announcement of my consent to serve for one year if elected, should have been accompanied with the acquiescence upon which it was predicated when expressed. It is very well known I have devoted my attention to the duties of a different station to be acted upon next year; and I should not be brought into conflict with friends for any office at this time. Both the gentlemen long since announced, are my friends; and either of them with due attention, can perform the duties of School Commissioner. I am grateful for the confidence of my friends, and shall cheerfully afford any aid I can to whoever may hold the office; but with the highest respect for the gentlemen who waited upon me, I am constrained under existing circumstances to withdraw my name.

Respectfully, your obdt. servt.,
JOHN EWING.

Vincennes, July 5th.

MR. CADDINGTON:

I perceive by the different newspapers, that there is a disposition in many parts of the state, to bring Mr. Clay's Land bill fairly before the people, and making a question of it at the next August election. It is a measure in which the State of Indiana is deeply interested. I hope the friends of that measure in this county will vote for no man to represent them in either branch of the next legislature who does not openly and publicly pledge himself to vote for instructing our Representatives in Congress to support that bill.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

TEXAS NEWS.

From the N. O. Commercial Bulletin.
TEXAS.

The following most important extract of a letter received by a highly respectable gentleman in this city, has been handed to us for publication. The statement made in the communication having been verbally verified by several persons from the place where it is dated, leaves us no room to doubt of its correctness. It certainly displays, in a striking degree, the determination of the people of Texas to keep a fast hold of the old box Santa Anna, until they receive a proper guarantee that they shall not be again interrupted in the peaceful enjoyment of freedom.—We hope they will still persevere in the same resolution.

VERMILION, June 4th, 1836.

I have but a few moments to inform you and others of the state of things here.—We arrived at Galveston on the 30th May—and on the second June were ordered to retrace to this place, where we arrived on the same evening, on board the Ocean. We found the place in great confusion, in consequence of the Cabinet having sent Santa Anna on board of a vessel to send him home, for the purpose of having a treaty ratified which was made by them.

The people were opposed to his going, but had not an individual commissioned to their leader. On the morning of the 31st instant, I came forward as their leader & formed my company, equipped for service, and sent to the Cabinet to have him (Santa Anna) and his suit brought on shore.—There was at first some objections, but they at last complied, and I now have him and some in my charge. He was delivered over to me to-night, and I am at this time on duty, with a strong guard under my command.

General Cos and four or five hundred Mexicans are still on Galveston Island as prisoners.

H. A. HUBBELL.

SANTA ANNA.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 17th contains the translation of a document presented by Gen. Santa Anna to the Executive Government of Texas with a request that it should be published. It is his reply to the statements of the U. S. newspapers relative to the massacre of Fannin's men. He alleges, that those statements are in many respects untrue.—He asserts, that the Mexican troops, who took Fannin and his party prisoners, neither hoisted a flag of truce, nor gave an assurance of quarter. He says, that Fannin, before capitulating, asked such an assurance, but that Gen. Urrea returned a negative answer, after which Fannin surrendered at discretion. All this, we have no doubt, is a falsehood—a base falsehood told by the cowardly tyrant to save the miserable life, that he has forfeited by his atrocities. The N. O. Bulletin states, and states truly, that the affidavits of all the individuals, who escaped the massacre, can be procured to prove, that there were written articles of capitulation between Fannin and Urrea, promising life and freedom to the Texans, and that the articles were read aloud both in the English and Spanish languages.

Santa Anna admits, that the Texian troops, after being kept several days in confinement, were put to death in cold blood, but contends, that the deed was done in compliance with the requisition of a Circular of the Supreme Government of Mexico. This is no palliation of his atrocious crime. He himself was the head and front of the Supreme Government of Mexico, and, as such, he virtually issued the bloody Circular, of which

he speaks. Even if it had been issued without his agency, he would still have filled the measure of his guilt by marching into Texas with a full knowledge of the existence of the document and with a determination to execute its horrible requisitions. We have no wish for his death; but, if his head is made to roll like a ball over the beautiful plains, which he has blackened and desolated with the fiery tide of murderous vengeance, posterity will sanction the deed as an act of righteousness and justice.—Louisville Jour.

TAMPAICO, June 11, 1836.

Sir,—Since my last we have had squally times here, we have all been threatened with our lives, and I assure you have had to keep a good look out. The port has been embargoed for some time and no communication was allowed to the U. S. schooner Grampus and sloop of war Warren, which even outside the bar, the Consul was only allowed to correspond by an open letter, passing through the military commandant's hands, which he refused to do with the above vessels, though he did so with Jefferson. Capt. Taylor made his escape in the night, in an open boat and got on board the Jefferson, and no doubt told them all the news, and as she left some days since for Pensacola, you have no doubt had it in the New Orleans papers, or will ere this reach you. The Mexicans here say they are going to declare war against the United States for having assisted the Texans, they swear they will invade New Orleans by sea and land and give the town up to plunder, and that in 30 days after the Mexican flag shall be hoisted by them at the capital at Washington. What do you think of all this stuff—all I fear is that they are not quite fools enough to attempt it.

They talk of sending from 12 to 15,000 men to Texas—God only knows where they are to get them, or the money to defray the expenses—the Government press is very bitter against the U. S. but particularly against New Orleans. I enclose you a newspaper containing one of various articles, all of the same stamp. If the Texans do not shoot Santa Anna he will be sure to make his escape in some manner or other, and they will then have to go over again. The Government here have offered a reward to any person or persons, be they Mexicans or foreigners, who shall procure his release—while he shall remain prisoner his acts are null and void, and the flag is to be hoisted half mast and his discharge.

We have been looking for, and expecting a revolution here for a long time, but nothing has taken place and I begin to think, that the opposite party are deficient in courage, as they have let the chance go by, when they should have done so at once.

If the U. S. does not resent the insult offered to her flag, in the case of the schooner Jefferson, I shall blush for my country's honour, the circumstances of this affair must be too well known to you to need repetition.

Yours truly,

S. W.

The people of Mejias' party (Mexicans) are confined on board of the Ponton.

MORE INDIAN WAR. THE CHEROKEES ARE UP!!

We have two letters before us, one from Col. Parr, commanding in Carroll, to Gen. Wood stating that the inhabitants on the frontier of that country are in great consternation on account of the hostile movements of the Cherokees; he has raised a volunteer mounted company to act as scouts upon the Indians, & to form a cordon upon the line of Carroll and the Cherokee country—they marched to their stations on the 24th under the command of Lieut. Col. Waggoner, another from W. G. Springer, Esq. to Gen. Wood, stating, that there is a large party of Cherokees in the neighbourhood of Cedar town, the present county seat of Badin, whose movements are evidently hostile—that the white inhabitants are under great alarm—that they are without ammunition and urge the General to furnish a supply as soon as practicable.

Rumors state that Cedar town had been laid in ashes, and from 12 to 16 families butchered by the Cherokees. We have also been informed that the mail carrier, who rides through Cedar town refuses to return on account of the hostile appearance of the Indians when he passed that place. We have this moment been informed by Judge Springer, who has just arrived from Carroll, that a number of families have already come over into Carroll from Fannin, stating that the Indian force now collected is computed at from 3 to 500—that they incessantly demanded provisions from the whites, and are robbing them of their cattle—one Indian has been killed in the act of driving off cattle; as blood has been shed, the inhabitants are fearful that as the troops from this section leave for the Creek nation, the Cherokees will rise and commence general warfare. Therefore we anticipate that our volunteers on Government duty will receive orders to counter-march to protect their own homes, as the present state of the apprehended hostilities is only about a day's ride from here.

MODE OF WARFARE—INDIANS.

The news from the South is more unfavorable than ever. Apprehensions are entertained of a bloody rising among the Cherokees. When the delegation from that nation was in this city some two weeks ago, one of the chiefs was in our office and expressed great confidence in the pacific disposition of his brethren. He made this declaration, that the Seminoles were encouraged to carry on the war, from the fact that the white army conducted its movements and announced its intentions with so much openness and display, giving the Indians time to collect and scatter themselves. If the whites were to fight them in their own way, without any previous blaze blowing from their tree and bush to bush, with one equal for a retreat and no other military discipline during the action, with a readiness in case of defeat, they might have some chance in contending against the Indians; but as long as they marched up in solid column to the ambuscade, they would be cut to pieces without the slightest chance of injuring their concealed foe.

We trust that under the law providing for the raising of ten thousand volunteers, that at least one regiment will be taken from among those hardy old fellows who can slit the ear of a quail with his bullet, and who fight an Indian as an Indian should be fought.

United States Telegraph.

The Cincinnati Advertiser, a Van Buren paper, is opposed to Gen. Harrison because he held political sentiments in common with Mr. Jefferson!!!—A pretty reason truly for professing democrats to give.—Albany Advertiser.

Election Notice.

FOR SHERIFF.
ZACHARIAH PULLIAM
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. HOLLAND.

CORONER.

JAMES WINKLEY.
H. P. BROKAW.

DISSOLUTION.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of Smith & Carson, was dissolved on the 10th ultimo by mutual consent. R. Smith & Co., are fully authorized to settle the business.

ROBERT SMITH
THOMAS J. CARSON.
Vincennes July 5th, 1836—6-4

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
GEORGE LEECH having purchased the stock and interest of Thomas J. Carson, in the merchandise of the firm of Smith and Carson, the business will in future be carried on in the old stand by the subscribers under the firm of Robert Smith & Co., who will pay all debts due by the late firm of Smith & Carson, and to whom all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

ROBERT SMITH,
GEORGE LEECH.
Vincennes July 15th, 1836—6-4

STATE OF INDIANA,
PIKE COUNTY.

Blair Circuit Court,
In Session, July 1st, 1836.

Sally Kimman, vs.
James Kimman, { Petition for Divorce.

BE it remembered that on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1836, the complainant filed her bill herein in the office of the Clerk of the Pike Circuit Court, as also the affidavit of a disinterested person setting forth that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State. Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Jas. Kimman, that unless he be and appear before the Judge of our Pike Circuit Court at the Court House in the town of Petersburg, at their next term to be holden on the 4th Monday in August next, and file an answer or demurrer to the complaint, he will be held in default and the petition contained will be taken and determined to his prejudice.

JOHN MENTIRE, CLK. P. C. C. I
July 2d, 1836—6-4

WHISKEY BY THE BARREL.
THE subscriber has constantly on hand whiskey by the barrel, of good quality for sale at the market prices. Purchasers are requested to call.

E. BROWN,
Grocer.
Vincennes, July 9th, 1836—6-4

FLOUR FLOUR FLOUR!!
THE SUBSCRIBER has constantly on hand Flour by the Barrel and at retail, of equal quality to any manufactured in this country, and Corn Meal.

ALSO
a good assortment of Groceries at retail.

N. B. I will give 75 cents, per bushel in cash for Wheat.

E. BROWN,
Grocer.
Vincennes, July 9th, 1836—6-4

NEW GOODS.
THE Subscribers are now opening at their 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, Keweenaw, Feather, Flaxseed, Flax and Tow Linen, White Beans, &c.

THORN & TRACY.
June 30, 1836—5-4

JUST RECEIVED,
2 BARRELS Flax seed oil.
6 doz. Saddle Trees.

BURCH & HEBERT.
July 1st, 1836—5-4

NOTICE TRES.
I HAVE FOR SALE ABOUT 400 ACRES OF LAND

located 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 20th 1836—5-4

JOB PRINTING
DONE WITH NEATNESS ACCURACY AND DESPATCH.

BLANKS.
FOR MAGISTRATES FOR SALE HERE