

# GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

Saturday, July 23, 1836.

PEOPLES' CANDIDATE  
FOR PRESIDENT IN 1836  
GEN. WILLIAM 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, of Washington.  
HIRAM DECKER, of Knox.  
ENOCH McCARTY, of Franklin.  
MILTON STAFF, of Jefferson.  
A. WILLIAMS, of Wayne.  
A. W. MORIS, of Marion.  
A. S. WHITE, of Tippecanoe.  
A. P. ANDREWS, of Laporte.

The attention of our readers is particularly directed to the article in to-day's paper, headed "Falseshood Exposed." It shows conclusively to what "the party" will descend, to effect their purpose, and continue themselves in office.

Several articles intended for to-day's paper, are therefore omitted to make room for it.

In looking over the last Covington Constitution, we observed the following among the regular toasts, which was drunk on the 4th of July, inst.

13th. *The Fair*.—Like the serpent of Eden, they charm but to deceive and ruin. May their efforts be many and their conquests few.

The author of the above toast we think, must be an old crabbed bachelor, who has often been discarded by the fair, thereby giving him a hatred to the sex. We further say, that the man who would thus, in the presence of females, who have ever been held in the highest veneration, give utterance to such a sentiment, should be fanned by the cooling breeze of a searing fire, and kicked to death by lame grasshoppers.

Among the volunteer toasts, we were pleased to see it so spiritfully responded to by a lady. It is as follows:

By a lady. *The Fair*.—God's best gift to man, the thirteenth toast to the contrary, notwithstanding.

We present the following for the benefit of all concerned. We copy it from the Genesee (N. Y.) Farmer. It is worthy of preservation, and we hope some of our farmers will test its accuracy, and furnish us with the result.

## WEIGHT OF GRAIN.

It may be interesting, and possibly of real utility to young farmers, to give the average weight of some of the most common kinds of grain and grass seed.

Wheat, mean weight, 60 lbs.  
Rye, do, 56  
Barley, do, 48  
Oats, do, 35  
Indian corn, do, 58  
Peas, do, 63  
Beans, do, 62  
Red Clover, do, 61

The weight often varies a few pounds to the bushel, according to the climate, soil, and culture, and variety of seed. Wheat has weighed as high as sixty-seven and a half pounds, and Indian corn sixty-four pounds per bushel. Some barley has weighed as high as fifty-four pounds. On the other hand, grain has often weighed less than the number of pounds above given, as unfavorable circumstances have operated. Wheat has fallen as low as fifty-five, rye as low as fifty, and barley as low as forty-five.

*Original Conundrum.*—Why is a colored person, set as a watch over property, like a drunken braggadocio in the streets?

## INDIANA'S GREAT WORK.

NO. III.  
To the Editor of the Vincennes Gazette.

Sir.—In the busy and important session that is before us, the march of events will proceed in one of three modes: either,

First. To conciliate the disaffected, other works, in addition to the gigantic plans already passed into a law, will be entertained by the Legislature, and the ten millions swelled into Twelve or Fifteen; or,

Second. The whole magnificent scheme will be crushed in embryo; and our State will plod on as she did before her energies and her imagination were awakened; or else,

Third. Her system of Internal Improvement will be carefully revised, and while its great leading features are preserved, its details, after undergoing the strictest scrutiny, will be altered and amended, as the interests of the State shall require.

You observe that I leave altogether out of view what many would set forth, if not as the first contingency, at least as the

Fourth. The system of Internal Improvement will be preserved, intact in its infallibility, without one added clause, or altered article, or amended provision.

The first of these supposed plans is, to my thinking, unlikely and injudicious;—unlikely, because the opinion is universal, that our young State has already advanced as deep into the Great Waters of Improvement as, in prudence, she ought to venture; injudicious, because her Ten Millions, even under the present system, may swell to Fifteen before all is done; and that, for a State containing hardly half a million of souls, is an all-sufficient investment.

The second contingency, though some honestly dread it, and far more pretend

they do, is more than unlikely. Eyes once fairly opened to the light, do not close again. There has been far too much said and thought and hoped; there have been too many fair prospects anticipated; too many rich advantages calculated out; yes, and too many deep speculations entered into—to permit Indiana's System of Improvement to go to sleep now. Its execution is as certain as its projection was bold. Were the present plan even broken up and abandoned to-morrow; and were another, of equal talent and of judicious detail, laid before the people the next day; were our citizens called upon to meet in Convention, and to say whether they will have a System of Internal Improvement or not, the vote would be in its favor. As, in a lottery, each man hopes to win the great prize for himself, so, in such a scheme of improvement, each section of the country hopes that her citizens will reap especial benefit.

Let the uninformed experience fears on this subject, and the interested express them, still, there is no real danger. It is a very convenient thing for those whose motto is "The bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill," to argue, that all must remain just as it now is, or else that all will be lost. It is very easy, if it be not very dignified, in those who have speculated on the precise lines of route now laid down, and whose purses would be affected by the slightest deviation therefrom, to cry out: "Hush, hush! The plan, to be carried at all, must be smugged through the Legislature. Let it be thrown open to modification or amendment—give the people a breathing spell—and see! the whole will be blown to the four winds of heaven." Haste so innocent is wrong, even though it were politic; and impolitic, even though it were right.

The third mode of procedure, then, seems to be both safe and right: safe, because a scheme already popular will be easily unfounded. I am a candidate for Senator in the district, and it is not my place to take part in the county election; I believe it would be improper for me to interfere; I have not done it; I will not do it, directly nor indirectly.

In the same paper, there is another article signed "A Voter," which in one respect contradicts my settled principles, to assure itself that it is not spending hundreds of thousands of dollars more than is necessary to effect objects of as much, or even of greater importance.

As regards the discretionary powers of the Board of Improvements, they are very limited. That the Board is expressly empowered even to nominate an Engineer to examine, at private expense, a route not contemplated by the law. I do not contend, though, as I argued in my last, I conceive the spirit of its instructions to justify, and even recommend such a procedure. But, be this as it may, their powers are of an executive, not of a legislative character. The Board, it is true, is constituted the judge when a route is, as the law has it, "ready to be put under contracts" and in the particular case of the Evansville route, they were, as I understand the law, expressly called upon to make, as at first they decided to make, a re-examination; but still, their powers are very limited. It is the General Assembly alone that can amend its own work.

In addressing to you, in my last, what I conceived to be a judicious amendment, I added my opinion, that the question of the change contemplated in the lower portion of the Central Canal Route, bringing it through Posey instead of Vanderburgh, was one of deep interest to the whole Wabash Valley.

If the former, or some similar route should be adopted, an advantage of especial importance to our Wabash counties would accrue. By connecting the Canal with the Wabash, perhaps above the Grand Chain, (the worst rapid in the lower part of that river,) navigation in low water might be opened, at little or no expense to the Wabash fund. Whether it can ever be effectually opened except by a canal, is considered by the citizens of Posey who know the river well, as exceedingly doubtful. There is a bad sand-bar at the mouth of the river, which, sand-bars think, no excavation would suffice permanently to remove.

It is probable that Illinois will cut a short canal, which will enable boats to pass the rapids near Mount Carmel. If this and the other suggested improvements take place, the navigation of the Lower Wabash in low water will be effectually opened. If a portion of the Wabash fund were added to the Central Canal fund, the portion of the Canal between the Grand Chain and Mount Vernon, say 10 miles, might be adapted for steamboats—and then small steamboats could pass up and down the Wabash at almost any stage of water.

It is by the adoption of such extensive general views as these—supposing their accuracy proved by examination—that our scheme of improvement will ultimately prove a profitable investment of State funds. It is true that such plans will usually be started by those peculiarly interested; and therefore they ought to be jealously examined. But the examination will, at all events, furnish additional statistical facts; and these are of public value.

If it should appear that, by a single public work and a single State expenditure, our Central Canal may be advantageously terminated, and our great river effectually opened throughout the whole of its lower portion, the benefit to the State would be immense.

And if Illinois could be induced (as by judicious application she probably could) to co-operate with Indiana, one of the greatest disadvantages under which both States now labor, namely, the obstructed navigation of the river that separates them,

might be nearly, if not entirely, overcome.

Permit me to thank you, Mr. Editor, for your kindness in giving place to these communications; and to hope that they prefer him for the Presidency to any other candidate now before the public.

TULLIUS.

From the east fork of White River, *by the most practicable route*, to Evansville, are the words of the law; not, *by the route surveyed already*, but by the most practicable route. This distinctly implies the necessity of an examination as to what is the most practicable route. Such an examination was resolved on, and why a resolution so completely in accordance both with the law and with prudence was rescinded, the Board may be able to explain. I cannot.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

In an editorial article in the Gazette of last Saturday, I am reminded of a pledge, given for me in the spring, by a friend who announced me as a candidate in the Gazette. Some weeks since I did prepare an address on the subject, and showed it to three persons, all Harrison men; they all acknowledged the *correctness of the principles*, but yet two of the three, objected to parts of the address; and I thought that if I could not please three persons of my own selection, it would be worse than useless to try to please all, and dropped the matter.

All men who know me, do know that I am a supporter of the election of Gen. Harrison, and as I contend, on the same principles, and for the same reasons which induced me to support Gen. Jackson against Mr. Adams formerly. These principles are the Jefferson and *original* Jacksonian doctrines.

The intimation in the same article that I am "indirectly aiding Gen. Myers," is entirely unfounded. I am a candidate for Senator in the district, and it is not my place to take part in the county election; I believe it would be improper for me to interfere; I have not done it; I will not do it, directly nor indirectly.

In the same paper, there is another article signed "A Voter," which in one respect contradicts my settled principles, to assure itself that it is not spending hundreds of thousands of dollars more than is necessary to effect objects of as much, or even of greater importance.

We whose names are hereunto annexed having served under general Harrison, although not in the Tippecanoe battle, resident citizens of Gibson county, do state that we prefer him for the Presidency of the United States, to any other candidate before the public.

William Barker, Stephen Lewis, Edward Lincoln, Sam'l Hoge, Sen. S. D. King.

What we said with regard to the character of the signers of the other certificate may be said of these. William Barker was a Lieutenant under Gen. Harrison—next the strength of parties in the District would be certainly known, and that in the election of United States Senators, I would be governed by the instructions of that party which might then have the majority in Knox, Daviess and Martin counties.

SAMUEL JUDAH.  
July 18, 1836.

To the Editor of the Vincennes Gazette.

Sir.—Please say to the citizens of Knox, Daviess and Martin counties, that I am no longer a candidate for the Senate; *circumstances over which I have no control render it impossible for me to be elected*.

Could the vile detractors of the fame of Gen. Harrison but hear Col. Hargrove speak of his old general—could they hear him describe the battle of Tippecanoe, his firmness and bravery on the battle field, his kindness and humanity to his soldiers, and hear him, with tears trickling down his war-worn cheeks, indignantly refute the base slanders of those who, for political effect, endeavor to pluck the hard-earned laurels from his general's brow, they would shrink away and call upon the mountains and rocks to fall on them, and hide them from their own baseness.

We leave the postmaster, "that tool of party," who wrote the letter to the editor of the Louisville Advertiser, from which that base and wilful falsehood has gone forth to the world, misrepresenting the old soldiers who periled their lives to protect our families from the savage tomahawk and scalping knife, to the gnawings of his own conscience and the just indignation of the community in which he lives.—*Evansville Jour.*

## BOLTING FROM THE PARTY.

This has become a familiar phrase among the Van Buren men to denote a separation of any individual from their ranks. A man who has been a republican of '98 from principle, finding that the liberties of the country are in danger, that a dictator is at the head of government, that proscription has destroyed freedom of opinion, that the enemies of democracy have superceded the disciples of Jefferson, that waste and extravagance, intrigue and corruption, stalk triumphantly throughout the land, abandons Tammany Hall as being no longer the temple of Liberty, the head quarters of principle. This is called by the followers of Van Buren, "bolting from the party." Senators in Congress, alarmed at the progress of corruption, at the derangement of the currency, at the assumption of executive power, at the disaffection prevailing throughout the country, and at the gloomy prospects of separation and division, vote according to the dictates of patriotism and conscience, and are denounced as having "bolted from the party."

Great as the abuses, as the sacrifices, as the wanton shedding of human blood have been in the name of Liberty, far greater have been the outrages committed in the name of democracy. It is now no longer the rallying word of principle, it is the bane of men. Tyranny and proscription now follow every citizen who dare think for himself, and who dare say that this country is wretchedly governed. He is called a renegade by the presses in

"We, the undersigned citizens of Gibson county, Indiana, who served under Gen. Harrison in 1811, and who were in the battle of Tippecanoe, do state that we prefer him for the Presidency to any other candidate now before the public.

Princeton, May 2, 1836.

John Brazelton, Samuel Wheeler, Elias Barker, Henry Reed, Thos Montgomery, Asa Musick, John L. Neely, William Hargrove, James Smith, Reuben Fitzgerald, Robert Milburn, William Mangrum, Richard M. Kirk, Isaac Montgomery, Johnson Fitzgerald, Thomas Archer, Alex'r. Decker, James McClure, David Johnson, James Crow.

These are all men of respectable standing in society. John L. Neely was Corporal at the time of the battle, afterwards Paymaster, Major-General of Militia, county Clerk and Postmaster for many years.

William Hargrove was Captain of a company raised in Gibson county, and was the principal officer of the guard on the night of the battle—since Colonel of Militia.

Thomas Montgomery was Lieutenant in the battle—since Associate Judge.

James Smith was elected Captain of Warwick's company, after Warwick was killed—since Major of Militia, member of the Legislature for many years, and one of the Convention for forming the Constitution.

Isaac Montgomery, Lieutenant in the battle, since representative and Senator for 11 years, and now one of the Associate Judges. Many of the other signers of this paper are men who hold and have held important offices, and we venture to say the same number of surviving soldiers of other wars cannot be found in any country, who universally stand so high in society as these men.

The following certificate is from persons who served under Gen. Harrison, but who were not in the battle of Tippecanoe:

"We whose names are hereunto annexed having served under general Harrison, although not in the Tippecanoe battle, resident citizens of Gibson county, do state that we prefer him for the Presidency of the United States, to any other candidate before the public.

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the name of the *Evansville Jour.*

It is said that this falsehood was coined by the postmaster at Princeton & forwarded to the editor of the Advertiser. We hope Mr. Penn will inform the people of Gibson whether Mr. Arbuthnot or himself made this wilful lie. The certificates follow:

pay of this junto; he is persecuted in his business, and all the agency of banks, of presses, of office-holders and of partisans, is brought to bear against him.

This is indeed tyranny and proscription for freedom of opinion, and if it continues to prevail much longer, not a remnant of liberty will be left for a solitary individual in the state. The day, we would say the hour is almost at hand, when an indignant people will free themselves from this oppressive yoke, when they will break the chains of the Albany Regency, and take into their own hands the management of public affairs. It requires one great and united effort, and not only the State, but the whole union will be free, for while this oligarchy exists with Mr. Van Buren at its head, it is folly to think or to call ourselves a free people. We must submit or be proscribed, surrender or be denounced, follow obediently the footsteps of leaders, or be called a "renegade," or charged with having "bolted from the party."

William Hargrove was Captain of a company raised in Gibson county, and was the principal officer of the