

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

Saturday, Sept. 10, 1836.

PEOPLES' CANDIDATE

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1840

GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

FRANCIS GRANGER,

of New York.

ELPTORS FOR THIS STATE.

J. G. CLENDENIN, of Orange County.
H. M. CLARK, of Washington.
H. M. CLARK, of Knox.
E. M. CLARK, of Franklin.
M. M. CLARK, of Jefferson.
A. W. CLARK, of Wayne.
A. W. CLARK, of Marion.
A. S. CLARK, of Tippecanoe.
A. P. CLARK, of Laporte.

The last Western Sun republished from the Globe, a report fabricated by a partisan named Bancroft, with a view to benefit the caucus candidate for the Presidency. The report of a Mr. Bancroft, that Mr. Van Buren was preferred by the sage Madison, (whose spirit is now aloft with the sainted Washington's,) has received the most emphatic contradiction in the Richmond Whig. It has been pronounced "a lie from first to last," by the most confidential friends of the late patriot; and the Charlottesville Advocate, printed in the neighborhood of Mr. Madison's late residence, after copying the matter, says—

"Bancroft's statement is so completely at variance with Mr. Madison's whole course of conduct for many years, that we have no hesitation in pronouncing it utterly void of truth. We have conversed with several gentlemen who have had the most favorable opportunity of knowing Mr. Madison's opinions, and they all agree that there cannot be a word of truth in the assertion. Mr. Madison was so extremely cautious in expressing himself upon any question touching the politics of the day, that even his most intimate acquaintances were ignorant of his political preferences."

Such are the fabrications and impositions resorted to by the spoilsmen, to sustain their unpopular and unworthy favorite—but the people will not be gulled by such fabrications.

Extract of a letter from a respectable citizen of Fayette county, to his friend in Vincennes.

"This end of the state is safe for Harrison by several thousands. In this county, where Gen. Jackson received a majority uniformly, Harrison will get a majority of from 300 to 500. Rush, that gave Jackson a large majority, will give Harrison 500 majority. Let all hands be wide awake and prudent, and Indiana is safe. Let Indiana show herself faithful to her old professions and doctrines of reform, for if ever reform was necessary on earth, it is now."

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION, No. 5

In order to secure competent conductors of schools, there must be inducements for persons to become qualified, and opportunities for their obtaining the proper qualifications, and remuneration for those who devote themselves to this work. The voice of the community of guardians imperatively demanding such teachers would be a sufficient inducement to excite many to corresponding efforts for the necessary qualifications. But, unless well prepared teachers can find their talents appreciated, and obtain employment in preference to incompetent persons, it is vain to expect that talented, high minded youth will take up a calling, at once both ignoble, and almost useless.

But competent instructors cannot be had without suitable and special preparation. A mere good education in general, will no more fit one for the duties of a teacher's station, than it will for those of any other profession. There must be a particular training for the work of educating youth. How is this training to be obtained?

I propose the plan which I think best. Let its faults be pointed out, and a better offered: I will join in its adoption—or, if none better is brought forward, I ask, will not the friends of the people unite in carrying mine into effect?

In a school containing classes of all grades in common education, and well furnished with proper apparatus and books—let young persons be placed under a competent Principal, as apprentices to learn to keep school.

And why should not an apprenticeship be as necessary to fit one for school keeping, as for the practice of law or medicine, or for doing well in mercantile business, or any mechanical art? There are institutions in some parts of our own, and other countries, call teachers' schools, where candidates for school keeping are taught with special reference to that point. I am not well acquainted with the minutia of the plans. In some of them, at least, I think they practice in teaching each other; in some, they go into a school of young pupils at the last part of their course; in others, they probably do not teach at all, but hear lectures, &c. on the subject and branches of School keeping. My object is not now to discuss the merits or deficiencies of these plans. But I introduce them to show that something of the kind has been judged necessary by the friends of education in all parts of Christendom.

The characteristic feature of the plan I propose, is, that those who wish to devote themselves to teaching, as a profession, should serve a regular apprenticeship in a school properly organized for such a purpose. And, if public funds were in part

appropriated for furnishing the needed establishment for such seminaries in each county, I have no doubt the community would receive more benefit than in any other way of applying them. People in a short time would be shown the difference between children well taught, and those who attend school only, and soon a new generation of acting and managing persons would come on the stage with such views on the whole subject and cause of education as would ensure for it cordial, enlightened and efficient attention. The comparative pecuniary expense of this plan would be small. Its results salutary in the highest degree, and almost certain to succeed.

These young persons would be taught every branch of requisite knowledge—not merely just so that they could apply it for their own practice in business, but so as to be able to teach it to others. And this ability to teach would be taxed by experiment at every step of the progress, and that too, under the eye of one able to discern the effect produced by their instructions, and to point out their deficiencies, and to suggest the proper amendments for them to adopt in their mode. In such an institution, they would practice teaching in every part of education through classes of every grade. They would find out the difficulties in the pupil's way to knowledge. They would learn to devise, prepare and apply a variety of illustrations to communicate accurate views of the rudiments of every branch of knowledge. They would become accustomed to self-possession and self-government. They would learn much, both on the difficulties, and the best modes of discipline. In short, by going through a thorough apprenticeship in all the parts of school keeping, they would either find, that they were not the right ones for the business, and so not undertake it, or else they would come forward competent to perform, and willing to assume the duties and responsibilities of a high and all-important station. They would not have to spend years in unlearning errors, and educating themselves, and trying schemes and plans for experiment in education, at the expense of the time and opportunities, in great part, of a least one, two or three sets of scholars. Nor, what is still worse, far worse, would they be schoolmasters merely, knowing little—and teaching less.

The details of such a plan for training competent teachers need not now be given. A general outline is sufficient to bring it before the public for consideration. It would much gratify me if the subject should be taken up by some of the friends of education, and counselors in the cause. Let it be exploded if fallacious—let it be fostered if it be judicious.

LOCKE.

The Public Land Frauds, &c.

In perusing a very interesting circular letter from the Hon. Rice Garland, one of the Representatives in Congress from Louisiana, we were so much interested in the subject, that we have thought we could not do better than lay it before our readers. It gives, in a condensed form, from responsible authority, an account of what passed in the House of Representatives on the subject of the alleged Land Frauds, at the late session of Congress—Nat. Int.

Extract from Mr. Garland's Circular.

The war that has been for months past waged with the Seminole Indians in Florida, still continues. That which has more recently commenced with a portion of the Creek nation is likely to be brought to a more speedy termination. These wars will cost the country from five to six millions of dollars, in all probability, and a loss of life that cannot be appreciated. If the truth shall ever be known in relation to the causes of these wars, I hazard very little in saying that they have arisen more from the oppressions and frauds practised with impunity on the Indians, by the citizens of one or two States, than from any other cause. It is the duty of the Government to protect and defend our citizens, be the causes of war whatever they may, and I have voted for every appropriation for that purpose; yet I cannot refrain from saying, that, if the tomahawk and scalping-knife were, or could be made to fall only on the heads of the hardiest speculators, their fate would not excite either sympathy or regret.

Within a few days of the close of the session, a petition from about eight hundred residents of the States of Georgia and Alabama, was presented to the House of Representatives. It stated that shameful and outrageous frauds had been practised on the Creek Indians, which they had no doubt had brought on the war. They intimated, in terms that could be understood, that some of those who had been engaged in practising frauds upon the Indians, had been instrumental in exciting them to hostilities, the better, it is supposed, to conceal their share in them. They asked Congress to adopt some course calculated to ascertain the frauds, and bring to justice the perpetrators of them. A proposal was made to refer the petition to a committee of the House, to be invested with full power to send for witnesses and documents, and, if necessary, to proceed to the Indian country, to examine into the alleged frauds, and recommend the adoption of such measures as might be deemed necessary to expose the fraudulent transactions, do justice to the Indians, and punish the guilty. A proposition so fair and reasonable, was resisted by the great body of the friends of the Administration, and voted down by them; and the petition of a large number of citizens, addressed to Congress, asking that body to provide a remedy for alleged wrongs and gross frauds, was sent to the President to make inquiries, and take

such measures as he might deem proper, to correct the evils of which the petitioners complained.

This is but one instance among several others, in which the friends of the Administration, during the late session, have resisted or evaded inquiries by committees, into the manner in which the public business has been transacted. The Committee on Indian Affairs, at an early period of the session, asked for authority to send for documents and papers, and to examine witnesses, stating it was necessary an investigation should be made into the manner our Indian affairs were administered. The authority was given, and I have understood the Committee were diligently employed afterwards in their examinations. They were necessarily extensive, and required much time. A few days previous to the adjournment, a short report or statement was made to the House by the chairman, acting, as he said, under the unanimous direction of the committee, in which he stated, in substance, that the committee had not been able to get through the investigation with which they had been charged; that they had ascertained enough to satisfy them it ought to be continued; and asked further authority to sit during the recess of Congress, for the purpose of proceeding with the taking of testimony. This committee was composed of supporters and opponents of the Administration. They were unanimously of opinion, as I understood, that they ought to be permitted to continue in session; but it was refused by the casting vote of the Speaker.

Attempts were made at other periods of the session to investigate the transactions of other Departments of the Government. The connexion between the Treasury Department, the Deposit Banks, and their agent or agents, was the subject of one resolution. It was proposed to examine into the administration of the affairs of the General Land Office, and the operations of the land system generally; and a gentleman from Virginia offered various resolutions to raise committees, to examine each Department of the Government, and to lay its proceedings before the People; but his resolutions were not adopted.

(The following brief extracts, from the late circular letter of the Hon. N. H. Claiborne, of Virginia, to his constituents, will be found worthy of attention. Let it be kept in mind, that Van Buren is openly opposed to the Deposit distribution law; his chief advocates have in many quarters, denounced it with feelings of bitter regret—because, since the removal of the Public Deposits from the Bank of the United States, the leaders of the party could do as they pleased, upon the ideal responsibility of one man, and a majority of Congress, elected to obey his uncertain will, as prompted by the schemers.)

"Until lately the public lands brought about one million a year. They are estimated as bringing in at this time near eighteen millions annually; and from present appearances there will be no falling off for some time to come.

Until the national debt was extinguished, by the operation of laws passed by Congress in 1817—principally at the instance of the late William Lowndes—the payments towards said debt annually absorbed about twelve millions of the revenue, during the Administration of Mr. Monroe, Mr. Adams, and the present incumbent. Of the money which came into the Treasury while Mr. Monroe was President, forty-eight per cent. was applied to the payment of the national debt. Of the money that came into the Treasury while Mr. John Quincy Adams was President, forty-three per cent. was applied the same way. The laws of 1817 remaining in full force, the balance of the debt was paid off during the present Administration. Under this Administration, 38 per cent. of the receipts was applied to that object, until, as above stated, the debt was liquidated. The payment of the national debt, then is one of the causes of the surplus in the Treasury.

Had the tariff of 1828 remained, the receipts at the custom-house would have been forty-five millions at least, during the present year, from duties. Notwithstanding the great annual deduction in duties, by the operation of the compromise bill, the receipts are as large as they ever were. Under these circumstances, the question was agitated, in the beginning of the last session of Congress, What shall be done with the existing surplus revenue? In the Senate, a proposition was made to expend it in fortifications, &c. This, at first, I am sorry to say, was most favorably received; and the appropriating power was carried to a greater height than it ever had been before, under any of our Presidents, in the history of our Government. It is a fact, that the appropriations made during the last session, amounted nearly to forty millions of dollars. Those with whom I acted in opposing this great expenditure of public money, (and from the commencement of the session,) held that it was calculated to destroy our republican institutions. Many of the appropriations made, added greatly to the patronage of the Government, and were thereby more objectionable to me—increasing the number of those stipendiaries who are fed from the toil and labor of others, and who not unfrequently secure their preferment by a surrender of their independence."

The deposit bill returns to the State the money received from the people of the State, over and above what the necessities of the General Government required. This is strictly just. If the bill receive the support from the people, which it is

hoped it will, it will put a stop to the system by the General Government, which was carried at the late session of Congress to a most alarming extent. It will cut up by the roots those demoralizing speculations which have existed over a great portion of the country to such an extent (said a member on the floor of Congress) as to convert the whole country into a great gambling shop, or words to that effect;—speculations which were stated, by memorials from the people on our frontier, to be the cause of the wars we are now engaged in with the Indian tribes in Florida and Georgia. It will render the General Government more economical. It will silence the strife that for two years has disturbed the whole nation. It will do still more—it will enable the State Legislatures to improve the whole country; to enlarge the empire of human knowledge; and, by railroad communications, to weld more strongly the links that connect together all the parts of this noble Confederacy. The bill was supported by Republicans, State-rights men, and strict Constructionists. It was a fortunate destiny to vote for this bill—to have supported it from its first instigation, when it was assailed by prejudice, up to its final passage, when nearly all admitted it ought to pass. This bill forms a glorious epoch in our history."

"The Florence Gazette speaks of convincing 'The Northern Whigs, that Tennessee is not yet lost to Gen. Jackson.' Nonsense! Who ever thought that Tennessee was lost to Gen. Jackson? The Van Burens labor very hard to make Van Buren and Jackson synonymous terms. No, Tennessee is attached to Jackson yet; although she dares to oppose his dictation as to his successor. The Gazette cannot say she is lost to Van Buren, for she never was, and never will be found in his train, as a candidate for the Presidency.—Cinn. Gaz.

THE ELECTIONS.

All sort of controversy is kept up in respect to the results of the recent elections. I have attempted to ascertain the truth, and, in my opinion, it stands as follows:

Decided for Van Buren, Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas.

Decided against Van Buren, N. Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana and Indiana.—Disputed, Alabama.

Thus much for what is passed. For what is to come, the prospects, I think, are against the official candidate.

Tennessee firmly resists the efforts of President Jackson.

Virginia is uniting cordially on a joint White and Harrison ticket.

In Ohio, every thing looks favorable.

Of Pennsylvania there would seem to be no doubt.

New York, even, gives promise to go against the spoils candidate.

On Monday next, Maryland speaks through her election, for electors of her State Senate.

New Jersey is wide awake.

The spoils men are evidently disheartened. They begin to find that little Mat is not too old General.—Id.

The Giant and the Dwarf.—The Louisville Advertiser says:—"Mr. Van Buren promises his friends that if he is elected, no will tread in the footsteps of General Jackson. Ridiculous! The Gen. wears seven-league boots, and leaves the print of a giant. Van Buren is a clever pun in boots, who leaves only the suspicion of a track."

SMALL AND LARGE STATES.

When Calverley learned that Bonaparte had made the declaration that the interests of "small States must always succumb to those of great ones," he said "Thank God! he has saved his fate, from this moment, his fall is certain."

The notion was one that Bonaparte might well have entertained and expressed, but it by no means died with the Emperor. It is a very common one among the leaders of the Jackson party, and their hostility to the Senate is in a great measure based on the fact that it is the peculiar representative and guardian of the small States. The rights of the States were the fundamental doctrine of the old Democratic party, but the present Democrats of the present day have turned this principle, like all other republican notions, inside out.

The Globe objects to carrying the election of the President to the House; although, of course, it cannot go there unless a majority of the People are opposed to Van Buren. And why does the Globe thus object? Because, says the official organ, Rhode Island, Delaware, New Jersey, Vermont, Maryland, Massachusetts, N. Hampshire, South Carolina, and the small States generally, will have an equal voice with New York, Pennsylvania, and the mammoth members of the Confederacy. And why should they not? Are they not sovereign and independent States? Must a combination of two or three of immense central members of the Union be enabled to dictate to all other States whom they shall have for their President?—Boston Daily Atlas.

Jefferson and Harrison.—It has been denied by some of the Jacksonians that William Henry Harrison received office from Thomas Jefferson. Speakers and hearers on that subject are referred to the first volume of the Executive Journal of the United States Senate, page 341, where they will find it thus written:—"I nominate William Henry Harrison to be Governor of the Indiana Territory, from the 13th day of May next, when his present commission as Governor will expire." Again:—"I nominate William Henry Harrison, of Indiana, to be a commissioner to enter into any treaty or treaties which may be necessary, with any Indian tribes, north west of the Ohio, and within the territory of the United States, on the subject of the boundary, or lands."

(Signed) THOMAS JEFFERSON.

DEMOCRACY.

"What constitutes a democrat of the modern school?"—Nashville Banner.

Answer.—To be worth a million and a half of money—to own a hundred thousand dollars in the stock of some land speculating company—to ride in an English carriage, with a white coachman and footman dressed in livery after the fashion of a British lord—to ride pompously over the poor, and refuse to answer questions propounded by workmen.

This is what constitutes a democrat of the modern school;—at least such is Mr. Van Buren's practice—and he is said to be the greatest democrat of the present day.—C. S. Tel.

"Sir," said Dudley Selden, a member of Congress from New York, I am called an Aristocrat and Mr. Vice President Van Buren a democrat, and when I have seen our democrat Vice President reclining in his splendid English coach, with a splendid pair of English footmen behind, & an English coachman before, dressed in splendid liveries whirling by and splashing the mud on me, as I have been making my way on foot through mud, wind and rain, in the Pennsylvania Avenue, towards the Capitol, I have thought it strange, that I the wind and weather beaten pedestrian, should be called an aristocrat, and he, the master of the splendid gorgeous equipage, should be deemed the head of the great democratic family."

The scattered cabinet gathering together.

The elections are driving the flying Cabinet into the city. Dickerson and Cass have returned. Amos Kendall still lingers out in the midst of loco-foco glorification. The awful news of North Carolina's regeneration has not reached him as yet, but as soon as the information is sounded in his ears, mark how soon the limp will flap his battish wings and fly back. And why do the elections thus galvanize these honest worthies? Because they indicate that the day of their corrupt dominion will soon be closed upon their heads in shame and darkness. The horizon is gathering murky clouds, and the people can be seen from all quarters pointing in scorn at the dark outline of their roguish figures as they stand reflected high to their vision by the refractory rays of the "setting sun." Amos will now be very busy arranging certain papers, and laying certain plans to hide deep frauds; and so will other individuals who have been plundering under official protection upon the Treasury of the people. In true joy do we hail the signs as they gather in brightness before us. If the country could see what we witness in this city, not a State would go for the debased party that has been linking every means together to cheat the people out of their senses.

U. S. Telegraph.

Authentic Anecdote.—Many years ago there lived in western Pennsylvania, General —, a revolutionary worthy who had done the state some service. He united with the courage and chivalry of the soldier an impetuous and positive temper, which brooked no contradiction of his or disobedience of his order. Ploughing one day on his farm, one of his horses became restive and intractable; whereupon the testy Cincinnati struck him so violently on the head, that the animal fell lifeless at his feet. On seeing a favorite steed lately full of life and spirit, stretched on the ground, his rage was changed to regret & self-reproach; but knowing nothing better to be done he disengaged the harness and went to his house. He sent for a fellow who did odd jobs about the neighborhood—and ordered him to go into the field, where he would find the horse, and skin him forthwith and take the hide to the tanner's.

"What! Roney dead?" Inquired the man.

"Dead or alive, what's that your business?" exclaimed the general with characteristic violence; "go, do as I bid you, and never ask me questions." The man accordingly went to do his business and after a considerable time returned for his pay.

"Well, Jake, what do you ask?"

"Why, only three quarters general!"

"Three devils! I'll not pay it!"

"But stop a bit, general, it isn't much considering all my trouble. I don't tax for the skinning alone, but then such work as I had to catch him—"

"Fire and furies! Jake!—catch him!"

was Roney alive?"

"Aye, general, alive and a kicking; and a pretty hot chase I had to give him round the field, before I got a chance to knock him down!"

"What, you infernal scoundrel, did you kill him?" exclaimed the veteran bursting with rage.

"Yes, sir; you know I could not skin him alive!"

"You diabolical villain; by the powers, I'll kill you!"

"O don't, general, don't," cries Jake, effecting a retreat: "there's no law, as far as I know, against killing your horse, though it might be murder if you'd kill me. Besides, you know I always obey military orders."

STOVES!! STOVES!!!

WE are daily expecting 100 Cooking, ten plate, 7 plate and Franklin stoves, of various sizes, which will be offered at a small per cent. advance on Cincinnati prices, with the addition of transportation, at our Wholesale Grocery on market street opposite John C. Clark's Hotel.

The above is applicable to the present times. How many excellent men are introduced—how many knaves are sustained. Let the People, as they regard private justice and public good, see through these things, and judge rightly. If a statement is made, let them ask who is the witness? Is he a man of veracity?—Is he a man of character? If he is anonymous, he should be set down as nobody, unless he shows by already established facts, and correct reasoning, the verity of his conclusions.—National Intelligencer.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening a very large assortment of

DRY GOODS, SHOES, BOOTS, Wool, Fur & Silk HATS, CAPS,

LADES BONNETS &c. indeed almost all articles usually kept by country Merchants, and would solicit a call from those visiting this market for the purpose of making purchases.

GOODS CHEAP, TERMS LIBERAL.

WM. GARVIN.

Louisville, Sept. 1st, 1836—15-17

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VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell the Farm on which he now resides, lying on the Wabash River, in Lawrence Co., Ills. about 1 mile and a half from Vincennes, containing one hundred acres of the very first quality of land, well watered by never failing springs on any part of the Land, and between 20 and 25 acres in cultivation this season. There is a good new fence all around the farm and rails to enclose more. The Dwelling House is good and out houses convenient. The situation is as healthy as any in the Wabash country, having good water. The land is high and rolling, and the surrounding country is remarkably handsome. The balance of the tract that is not in cultivation is heavily timbered with black walnut, poplar, oak, ash, &c. I wish to sell and will give a bargain taking into view the flourishing state of our country. This farm affords a fine opportunity for a person who wishes a handsome and cheap situation to supply himself. As no person will purchase without seeing the premises, a further description is unnecessary.

N. B. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES BROTHERS.

Lawrence Co., Ills.,

Sept. 8th, 1836—15-17.

SADDLE TREES.

JUST received 20 doz. Men's fall-back and Spanish and Women's (of Bassett & Kendall's manufacture, Cincinnati,) which are for sale at our Wholesale Grocery on Market Street, opposite John C. Clark's Hotel.

BURTON & HEBERD.

Sept. 8th, 1836—15-17

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BURTON & HEBERD.

Vincennes, Sept. 8th, 1836—15-17.

BLANK NOTES OF HAND, Neatly printed on new type, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.