

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.
Saturday, November 5, 1836.

RECEPES & CANDIDATE

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS GRANGER,

of New York.

FOR ELECTORS.

J. G. CLENDENIN of Orange County.
M. G. CLARK of Washington.
HORAN DICKER, of Knox.
EZECH MCCARTY, of Franklin.
MELTON STAFF, of Jefferson.
A. WILLIAMS, of Wayne.
A. W. MORSE, of Marion.
A. S. WHITE, of Tippecanoe.
A. P. ANDREWS, of Lapeer.

Mechanics, Farmers and Working men
of Knox county.

On Monday next you will be called upon to exercise the Electoral privilege of the citizens and the farmers and workingmen of Indiana—must save the country, or it will never enter into the possession of the office-holders. Read and reflect well before casting your suffrage for Martin Van Buren, and in opposition to the *Hero of Tippecanoe*, who, on this day twenty-five years since, led you to victory. You are asked to support Martin Van Buren, who has always been opposed to your interests. See his votes in the New York Convention in favor of negro suffrage! and against universal white suffrage!! This is established by undeniable authority.

1st. *As to Negro Suffrage.*—In page 134 of the volume of the proceedings of the New York Convention, we find that Mr. Sanford introduced a section to permit "Every free white male citizen of the age of twenty one to have a vote. In page 202, we find Mr. Van Buren voting with Mr. Jay *against this motion*. The motion did not carry.

For proof of the same fact; see page 157 of Holland's Life of Van Buren.

Afterwards, a proposition was made to permit blacks and mulattoes to vote, who held real estate to the amount of \$250— and Mr. Van Buren voted and spoke in favor of this proposition. This fact may be found in page 376 of the Proceedings in the New York Convention, and the same fact is stated and Mr. Van Buren's *reasons* in page 187 of Holland's Life of Van Buren.

2d. *As to preventing a People electing Sheriffs.*

On the 17th Sept. 1821, Mr. Van Buren introduced the following, to be adopted as a part of the new Constitution of New York, to wit:

"That the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint the attorney general, Sheriffs, and all judicial officers." See the Proceedings in the N. Y. Convention, page 160.

3d. *As to preventing the People from electing their own Justices of the Peace.*

In page 322, of the Proceedings in Convention we find Mr. Van Buren introduced a section, providing that the Governor should appoint and commission Justices of the Peace on the recommendation of the supervisors of the counties and the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas. Examine the page, and see for yourself.

In page 321, just before introducing this section Mr. Van Buren said—

"Some hot thought these magistrates ought to be elected; but he had at all times been opposed to their election."

The above are his *identical words*. See the book. You will also find the very same words in Holland's Life of Van Buren, in page 190, near the top of the page.

4th. *As to preventing a poor white man from voting who had only paid a road tax, and no other tax.*

In page 202, of the proceedings of the Convention, Gen. Root introduced a section, which among other things, provided that if a man who had paid a tax, "on the highways" and no other tax, should have a right to vote. Mr. Talmadge moved to strike out these words—"on the highways" so that Gen. Root's motion should not prevail. Gen. Root supported the motion for striking out, and said—"the people were not prepared for *universal suffrage*."

Gen. Root replied, that if that clause was stricken out it would *disfranchise* a *numerous class of persons, who ought to vote.*" [See page 275 of the volume of Proceedings.]—In page 282, the question was taken on striking out the words, "on the highways," and we find Mr. Van Buren's name recorded in favor of striking out, which went to prevent a poor white man from voting, if he had paid no other tax than a road tax. Here you have the book and the page where the above facts can be found.

5th. *As to preventing a poor man from voting who worked on highways, and was not a householder.*

In page 181, of Holland's Life of Van Buren, we find the fact *distinctly admitted* that Mr. Van Buren wished to add to the highway qualification "the further restriction" that the voters should also be a "householder."

But further—In pages 182, 183, 184, and 185 of Holland's book, we find a long and warm speech of Van Buren in favor of this *household qualification* and this speech is taken from pages 365 and 366 of the proceedings in the N. Y. Convention

Farmers and Mechanics of Indiana. You now have these important facts before you, try, heedless of consequences you abandon your rights and interests, to the delusive promptings of party feeling, if can in the end only prostrate our happy union, by encouraging the destruction of liberty protected by fixed laws, and character founded upon just principles, which all in us time would deplore. It is not conceived to be necessary to revive pictures so recently presented, of the meritorious services of Gen. Harrison, and the many blunders in the character, and zig-zag principles of Van Buren; and the policy that each of them would pursue in the exalted station as bearing upon you, is distinctly evidenced by the liberal, tolerant, and friendly aid the old Hero has always offered us, in direct contrast with the contracted and partisan schism of Van Buren, who has already, in condemnation too of Gen. Jackson who signed the bill for distributing the surplus money in the Treasury, intimated, that if he succeeds he will retain the money, and defeat the object of that beneficial law.

We must be wide awake. We must slumber no longer. Now is the time to drive off the intriguers—a tide of sentiment is with us, equal to the ebb and flow of the Wabash river. Not a State of importance during the whole summer that was not more than met our expectations, Pennsylvania excepted—but now the *People* are aroused and arousing. The Ohio news will make every Whig heart in the Key-stone beat with gladness. Joyous music will it be, as the peal of victory meets on the cliffs of the Alleghany. The *whole, the mighty West* is coming—Western Pennsylvania has done her duty. Ohio has gloriously sustained her illustrious Harrison. Kentucky has not left even a foothold for Van Buren upon her patriotic soil. Tennessee is coming. The first to bring forward the "Hero of New Orleans," will be the first to shake off his dictation. Even Missouri and Illinois must follow the great Western current. A tide is setting there, and it is flowing onward, leaving our Southern shores, and spending itself in the North.

Fellow Citizens of Knox—your feelings and your pride, should be roused in this contest. Although it is almost certain your state will do her duty, you stand peculiarly responsible. Remember the boast of Van Burenmen and the sneers of their hirsling editors at the unexpected result in August, as well as the attempted injury of your favorite, and yourselves, delineated thereon. The Van Buren central committee have recently published a bombing address, and tell the world that at Vincennes where he (Harrison) resided while Governor of this territory, at the last August election, his candidate for elector was defeated by a respectable majority. Even the bold settlers would not urge his claims against those of a brave and an honest defender of his country's rights. HARRISON'S services, said he, are immense, and THEY MERIT REWARD."

[We do believe it.—Ed.]

Mar. 20.—Martin Van Buren is rich. Gen. Harrison is poor. Martin Van Buren said a revolution is soldier for his attorney, and sold his (the soldier's) land in Oswego, N. Y., at Sheriff's sale, which (Martin V. Buren) bought it at a trifling price and sold not long since for several hundred thousand dollars. Gen. Harrison between his youth and manhood, his intellect and strength, for the welfare of America; he has discharged the duties of soldier, general, and civilian, and assisted the needy out of his own poor pittance. If Martin Van Buren is the democrat, we want no such democracy. If Harrison is the federalist; may heaven send a hail storm of such federalists!

Mar. 21.—The editors of the Indiana Journal propose to publish their paper twice a week during the ensuing session, which will be furnished to subscribers, during that time, at one dollar.

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Can the honest Jackson men of Indiana acquainted with *lucy Whiteman*, late of Bloomington, Monroe Co. read the following announcement without wonder? What will Major Ketchum now say, and the party think? With such a selection transfer one Jackson voter to Martin Van Buren? We could make some pointed comments on the "ward" of Mr. Whiteman, but when some others, who have put in their equally well founded claims, in contempt of public opinion, meet their doom, it will then be time enough.

Appointment by the President.

JAMES S. WATSON of Indiana, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, from and after the 31st inst. in the place of Ethan A. Brown, who has resigned.

"*The People of the United States—May they never remember that to protect their liberties, they must do their own voting & their own fighting.*"—W. H. HARRISON.

Fellow-citizens of Knox County:

On Monday next you are called upon to exercise a right and perform a duty, which involves your character, rights, and interests as republican freemen. An old friend devoted to your welfare, now begs leave to say a few words to inspire vigilance and care.

It is conceived to be unnecessary, if it were not too late, to say much—with some knowledge of the candidates, and of all that concerns you dependant upon the result, (possibly the continuance of our republican government) you should in the spirit of the noble sentiment expressed by Gen. Harrison's toast above adopted for my text, freely exercise your right of suffrage in the choice of a chief magistrate, which you cannot again do until the year 1840.

The patriot and soldier W. H. Harrison, your Governor thirty-five years ago, and the commander-in-chief of the N. W. Territory at the glorious battle of Tippecanoe, (of which Monday will be the anniversary,) and Martin Van Buren a lawyer of New York, who never met his country's enemies on the battle field, or performed even one solitary action to endanger his name to the American people, are two candidates to be voted for. General Harrison has been brought before you by his acknowledged merit in the dispassionate and unbought judgments of freemen—Van Buren has been brought before you by a caucus of office-holders, and mere party aspirants. If you have bestowed the reflection and inquiry proper to a right discharge of duty to yourselves as citizens of Indiana, and to the Union as independent freemen, your government will enjoy happiness, peace and prosperity—your government will again become in practice what it is in theory—Your free institutions will be perpetuated, and your President, desirous to be the head of a sinister faction of caucuses intriguers, will be the enlightened head, & true represen-

atives of the U. States; but if on the contrary, heedless of consequences you abandon your rights and interests, to the delusive promptings of party feeling, if can in the end only prostrate our happy union, by encouraging the destruction of liberty protected by fixed laws, and character founded upon just principles, which all in us time would deplore. It is not conceived to be necessary to revive pictures so recently presented, of the meritorious services of Gen. Harrison, and the many blunders in the character, and zig-zag principles of Van Buren; and the policy that each of them would pursue in the exalted station as bearing upon you, is distinctly evidenced by the liberal, tolerant, and friendly aid the old Hero has always offered us, in direct contrast with the contracted and partisan schism of Van Buren, who has already, in condemnation too of Gen. Jackson who signed the bill for distributing the surplus money in the Treasury, intimated, that if he succeeds he will retain the money, and defeat the object of that beneficial law.

The Court has decided that your title is defective, and that I am the legal owner of the property on which you reside."

"I already know this, and am preparing to remove."

"No! stay where you are. You shall retain the property. I will not take advantage of a legal quibble to rob your family of their fortune."

"What will you give up the property? But you are yourself old and poor."

"Yes, but after having thus far sustained a reputation untarnished by a single act of injustice, I will not now make myself wealthy at the expense of a troubled conscience. An honest poverty is no disgrace, and ill-gotten wealth is no honor. Keep your estate. I will have nothing to do with it."

Reader, who was this man of more than

human probability? IT WAS WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

From the Washington Mirror.

Highly Important.—There can be no doubt as to the following valuable information. We extract it from the Independent Democrat, and sincerely hope that it has had a good effect on the election.

HUZZAH! JACKSON IS OUT FOR HARRISON.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished gentleman at Washington to a citizen of Philadelphia.

"It appears that we are to have Harrison for the next President. Virginia and Maryland are safe; the whole South is going against Van Buren.

"I must trouble you again, with an important news which has recently come in.

PRESIDENT JACKSON was lately asked his opinion on a political subject relating to the present Presidential controversy, and distinctly declared that *he took no part in the election*. He said that some *Nebraskans* and *crusaders*, principally *abolitionists*, had attempted to make it appear that he was perverting his high functions to elector for Van Buren; *it was false*, and he defied any one to prove it. He said he was friendly to Van Buren, but that Van Buren had been well rewarded, and he (Jackson) would not urge his claims against those of a brave and an honest defender of his country's rights. HARRISON's services, said he, are immense, and **THEY MERIT REWARD!**"

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Cure for Cholera.—A foreign newspaper describes two cases of cholera in a very advanced stage, cured by immersion for half an hour in a very warm saturated solution of common salt. The body, which was approaching to black, gradually resumed its natural color, supposed to be produced by the absorption of the salt through the pores of the skin, opened by the heat and stimulus of the salt.

Cure for Cholera.—The National Gazette of last evening says that the Mexican minister, before the return of the President from Tennessee, considered his mission as terminated, in consequence of the persistence of the Government in the order under which General Gaines entered the Mexican territory. His departure, however, was postponed at the request of the Secretary, until the return of the President, when negotiations were renewed without success. Senor Goristiza, being unable to obtain the recall of Gen. Gaines, merely awaits his passports in order to return home. We cannot but express our surprise, in common with an intelligent contemporary, that the public should have no official information on this subject.

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