

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

Saturday, November 26, 1836

The Electoral Elections.—We abstain from publishing many reports, because the certainty will soon be made known, and we shall never uselessly excite hopes to be disappointed. Most assuredly, if the Van Buren cause be prostrated, we shall rejoice with the patriots of the Union; and if it succeeds, and the offices and high places of the country continue for four years more to be held as the "reward" for degrading party services, we shall lament the injurious and disgraceful result. But we desire only to publish the truth, whether it gladdens our hearts or depresses our spirits.

Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware and Vermont, are all decided for Harrison. Massachusetts is equally safe. Virginia, New York, and Pennsylvania, yet uncertain. We deem it of no interest to give the county votes in detail, when the returns are not official or complete; but some interesting remarks from New York are annexed. From Missouri, we have a few county returns, and favorable. From Illinois the returns, as far as yet received, are as unexpectedly favorable, as they are truly creditable to the patriotism and good sense of this neighboring State. Next mail may satisfy us. The new State of Arkansas is expected to cast to Van Buren her three votes. We can spare them we hope with safety. South Carolina will vote for Harrison it is firmly believed; and he is the second choice of every other Southern and South-Western State.

Next week we hope for certain accounts from five or six States, and shall, of course, embrace the intelligence.

New York.—The votes for Governor in the whole State in 1834, stood as follows:

Marcy,	181,905
Seward,	168,969
Marcy's majority,	12,936

The electoral vote in 1832 gave the following results:

Jackson Electors,	168,497
Anti Jackson,	154,896
Jackson's majority,	13,601

In New York the votes stood—Jackson 18,20, Anti Jackson, 12,506. Jackson majority 5,694.

This majority in the city is now gone! We shall see in due time, if with all the hirelings in office, Van Buren is not equally lessened throughout the State.

Noah's Evening Star, thus speaks of the election in the city:

"For the last eight years we have not seen a three days severe contest at the polls conducted with such order and decorum—no riots, no confusion, no noise, no indecorum. It proved one important and striking fact that the reign of Jacksonism and anarchy is at an end, and a better state of things is to be looked for. Mr. Gulick, the Whig Candidate for Register, is no doubt elected by a decided majority over Mr. Bunn, one of the most deserving and meritorious in the Van Buren ranks. This result should impress the fact upon the present leaders at Tammany Hall, that sooner or later the people will turn upon them and punish that cut-throat practice of sacrificing every citizen, no matter how meritorious—no matter what may have been his political services, because he will not record himself a slave to fortune and personal ambition of either Jackson, Van Buren, or any man, no matter who he may be.

The reign of the present dynasty in Tammany is over, and will be succeeded by the men who first raised the bucktail, and gave character and efficiency to the party in 1812 and 1817—to those who fought under the true and safe banner of our country, principles not men."

Vermont Election.—The returns from Vermont are as favorable as the best friends of Harrison could wish them to be. The state is his by a tremendous majority. Our correspondent at Windsor writes that the Whig electors have undoubtedly been carried in Vermont by from 6,000 to 8,000 majority.

FROM GEORGIA.

Richmond county 495.....324
Whig majority, 171. At the election one month ago, in the same county, the vote stood,
Whig.....433
Van Buren.....372

Whig majority.....61
Being a gain 110 votes in one county. So far so good. The Van Buren majority in the State in October was about 600 votes.

Connecticut.—The Hartford Review gives the following as the aggregate vote of that State at the recent election—the returns from the several counties were not all official, but were believed to be correct: VAN BUREN 19,164; HARRISON 18,470. Majority for Van Buren 694.

A Louisville correspondent of the St. Louis Republican heedlessly remarks: "The majority in Indiana not large, but certain for Harrison. We may say the same of Kentucky." "Not large"—why it numbers near two to one of any majority the spoilsman ever boasted of in this State! What a ravenous appetite for majorities the man must have who proclaims that of Indiana not large now! We should rejoice if Kentucky and Missouri added together, could count only one-half our State majority. Indiana is tired of humbugs.

A Home Thrust.—The Plough Boy, published at Greenville, Putnam county,

in the absence of better authority, was induced to copy some returns of the Presidential votes from the Western Sun, and took special care to remark—"There may be inaccuracies in some of the following, as we have copied most of the Van Buren majorities from the 'Western Sun,' justly celebrated for its duplicity—but we are willing to indulge the vanquished in their self-delusions a little longer—it is their only solace."

The Mount Carmel Sentinel, in some remarks upon the uncertainty of the mails, and a much desired change of administration in the general government, remarks: "We fervently hope, if there be a change in the administration, there will, at least, be a reform in the Department of the General Post Office."

The pews in the Presbyterian Church will be sold, by order of the Trustees, on Wednesday next at 2 o'clock, P. M. for one year—the proceeds to be appropriated to the support of the Minister. It is expected that as many as can make it convenient to attend—those who are desirous of obtaining pews—will do so.

Phrenology.—We are authorized and requested to announce the intention of Dr. Buchanan, to deliver an introductory lecture in the Methodist Church, at about half past six o'clock this evening, to which our citizens generally are hereby respectfully invited.

We learn that it is the intention of Dr. Buchanan to explain the science so little understood in this quarter, and if a class of students should offer, to remain some time. We have received the following letter from a friend:

"Evansville, Nov. 23d, 1836.

Dear Sir—Permit me to introduce to your polite attention Dr. J. Buchanan, a theoretical and practical phrenologist, who has spent a short time in this place with his colleague Mr. Burhans. They have examined many persons, with whom I have been intimately acquainted, and their accurate description of character would have convinced me that there is truth and philosophy in phrenology, even had I been skeptical before. Dr. Buchanan's lecture, and the examination of himself and colleague, have created much excitement among our citizens, and I believe have given general satisfaction."

Dr. Buchanan will, at the close of his lecture, give an example by the examination of the head of any individual present.

The Prospect Brightening in New York.—We last evening conversed with a gentleman who arrived in the Pilot Line from New York. According to his statement, "Van Buren must reach Cayuga Bridge with a majority of 20,000, or the State is against him." The returns from most of his strong counties had been received, and his majority was little more than 15,000, while returns of the most gratifying character for the friends of Harrison had been received from several of the Western counties. An Extra issued by the New York Express on Saturday afternoon says: "The Whig gain as far as heard from, is 5506 votes. Our heavy counties remain to be heard from. If we have gained any thing like this in other parts of the State, New York is redeemed."

Philad. Eng.

Virginia.

We derive from the papers from different parts of this State, alleged returns from sixty-six counties and cities, which give a total of majorities to each Electoral ticket, as follows: Whig 7,395; Van Buren 8,650. There are still fifty-three or fifty-four counties to be heard from.

Nat. Int.

Enough is known to show that Virginia has gone for Van Buren, owing entirely to the inexcusable, guilty apathy of the whigs. They had the victory completely in their own hands, but refused to remain by shamefully staying from the polls! One patriotic throbs, says the Richmond Whig, would have placed the State among the free and the redeemed.

The Globe gives the result of the election in Abington, (Virginia) which it is pleased to regard as a forecast of what is to be expected from the part of the Old Dominion called "Little Tennessee." The vote in Abington was Van Buren 411; Harrison 68.

Big Tennessee, we suppose, will tell another tale.

Electoral Election.

The Electors of President and Vice President throughout the Union, assemble in their respective State Capitals on the first Wednesday in December, to perform the duties enjoined upon them by the Constitution of the U. States and the laws made in pursuance thereof.

Mr. Van Buren.—It should not be forgotten that Mr. Van Buren boastingly pledged himself, that, if elected, he will carry out the great work which the present administration (through his influence) has but begun.

That the beginning of this "great work" may be seen by the following comparison of the expenditures between the present and former administrations:

Expenditures for the support of the Federal Government from 1828 to 1836, \$161,248,821 27.

Expenditures for the support of the Federal Government from 1820 to 1828, \$89,765,278 99.

Balance against the present Administration, \$71,483,542 29.

Washington Sun.

Noble Rebuke.

What a noble rebuke has the great State

of Pennsylvania passed upon Gen Jackson! It warns one's heart towards her to think that she has sacrificed the pride of opinion, the pride of party, has withstood the blandishments and allurements of power & patronage, and has thrown off the yoke which honest confidence and juggling trickery upon her. Gen Jackson was her favorite. She attended him to power with a noble, unprecedented majority of 50,000. She was hard to believe any thing against him. Even when she saw wrong, she was willing to forgive. And it was only step by step, as reason and reflection overcame passion and pride, and prejudice, that she at last pronounced her final sentence, that she wishes no carrying out of the measures of his administration by his nominee.

What a lesson it will be to future Presidents! What President will hereafter dare to pursue the audacious, reckless course of General Jackson. He will see that no popularity can withstand the violation of all the principles and promises with which he came into power—that it cannot withstand gross attacks upon the Constitution, upon the laws, and upon the vital interests of society. Should it be the misfortune of the country to have Mr. Van Buren for Chief Magistrate, it will teach even him a lesson that will be beneficial to the country, unless his mind and heart are so warped and corrupted by the baleful atmosphere of New York Regency politics that nothing can elevate him above its tricks, chicanery, and corruption.

U. S. Telegraph.

To the Editor of the Evening Star:

A friend has this evening called my attention to an extract from a letter dated Vincennes, Oct. 17th, 1836, and published in the New York Times of Monday; the writer says, "My opinion is firm and fixed, and recent events have not changed but rather confirmed it, that Harrison will not get a single western state with the exception of Kentucky, and even that is somewhat problematical. Indiana will give the Van Buren ticket 5000 majority."

Now sir, permit me to say, that every school boy in Market street, Vincennes, would laugh at this, for none but an ass could have penned such falsehoods. Indiana is erect, Kentucky is erect, and Ohio is erect for Harrison; and that the old general has a far better chance for Missouri and Illinois than Van Buren has for New York or Pennsylvania. Only think, 5000 Majority for the Magician in Indiana! Why sir there is not that number of Van Buren men in the state, much less a majority. The whole number of Van Buren men in Vincennes, rank and file, is 15, and 10 of them officeholders, the other 5 are expecting something from the Magician, or in other words, have "no occupation." I think it problematical indeed if Van Buren got a western state. Yours, sir,

A VINCENNES HOOSIER.

From the Morning Star.

State of the Country.

Perhaps, the country never was in so prosperous a condition; improvements in science and arts are without a parallel. But do these constitute the glory and security of a people? Far otherwise. "Fry thought so once, but the land of Priam lives only in song." Rome thought so once, but the eloquence of her statesmen—the renown of her warriors and (save a few monuments of her former grandeur) the perfection of her artists are to be found only upon the page of history and in the solemn contrast of the scattered wreck which is left behind. Greece and Rome were in their glory at the very time when their governments were usurped by the Emperors, and the people, in their imaginary prosperity, after all were slaves. Moral and religious improvement can only constitute the prosperity of any people; and, it matters not how high a state of refinement we may arrive in literature and science, or how successful we may be in trade and enterprise, unless the morals of the people keep pace with them we are lost. Indeed, we may challenge history for a single instance to the contrary—it cannot be found. What then have we to hope, for the existence of this country? What reason have we for encouragement on this subject? A recklessness of principle—looseness of morals and impurity of taste to an extent never before known this side of the Atlantic. We envy not that man's knowledge or discernment who does not see that a mighty revolution, either physical or moral, must ere long be the consequence. Such an event is inevitable. Mobocracy, anarchy and depravity in morals and in the press, the very engines of the French revolution are combining with fearful energy to bring about such a state of things. Where then is the cause for all this rejoicing? Why not, instead of presuming so much upon the integrity of the people, endeavor to arouse them from their fearful apathy on this subject, and attempt to show them the state of the times as it really is, that they may reflect upon its legitimate consequences. Unless some great and mighty change for the better is soon produced—unless the moral part of the community do awake to the importance of the subject, and contribute all their influence and aid to correct it instead of quietly floating with the multitude down this tide of degeneracy, the last hope of morality will be gone and another age will have passed away attended with the most dreadful consequences of revolution and anarchy before we shall arrive to the high place whence we have fallen.

(The following remarks of the editors of the *Alton Telegraph* are well timed, and as applicable to some other States as to Illinois.)

The result of the Presidential Election

not only in this county, but through the State generally, has placed a majority of the members of the Legislature in an unpleasant attitude. Whether the Van Buren members of Assembly were elected by party strength or not, is a question we will not now consider—we concede that they were elected with a knowledge on the part of their constituents, that they were the friends of the present administration, of its measures, and of him, who if elected to the Presidency, had pledged himself to continue and carry out the measures of the administration. The election by which the present members elect to the Legislature, hold their office, occurred in August last and from the fact that a majority of the members chosen are Van Buren men, we may with propriety infer that up to the period of the August election the major part of the population of Illinois approved of the policy of the administration, and of the party of which Mr. Van Buren is the head. Since then, Government has adopted a measure deeply affecting the dearest interests of the West, a measure which strikes at the very root of our advancement and growth in population. We mean the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, requiring in payment of Public lands, Gold and Silver. This measure has already had a most disastrous influence upon the state of the country, commercial, mechanical and agricultural; and to this unwise circular ought we mainly to attribute the extraordinary change in the political sentiment, of the people of the State. A few months ago, the aggregate majority of the Van Buren party in the State at the August election, was about ten thousand; and now the returns from many of the counties, of the electoral vote, leave no doubt of the election of the Harrison Electors by a handsome majority. This extraordinary revolution in public opinion, brought about in so short a time, must convince all, that this last act of the party in power, has at length gounded a confiding people to the necessity, for the sake of the country's good, to abandon the principles of the party. The vote of the Free-men of Illinois on the 7th Nov. is an instruction of the most authoritative and commanding character, to their representatives elected in August last, to oppose the principles and men of the dominant party. We say therefore, that the Van Buren members elect to the Legislature of the State, and to the Congress of the Union, are placed in an unpleasant attitude. They have uniformly professed to believe, that the representative is bound by the will of his constituents, and that it is treason for them to disobey the public wish. This is the doctrine of the Van Buren party, over and over again asserted, and they maintain that if the representative cannot consistently comply with the public desire, that is his duty to resign. We take these gentlemen, then, upon their own principles and say, that they are bound either to vote for a Senator to the Congress of the United States opposed to the Administration, or resign. The people have declared against the party, and as faithful representatives of the public mind, must declare against the men of the party. They are bound by this emphatic instruction to support men for the various offices to be filled by both the State and National Legislature, who are opposed to the policy of the Van Buren party. We have made these remarks grounded upon the political creed of the party in power. We do not wish to give it as the opinion of the Whig party, or of our own individual opinions, in the latitude maintained by our adversaries. We say that the Representative ought to be generally controlled, always influenced, not that he is bound, by the instruction of his constituents. He certainly cannot be a representative, unless he represents, not the mere aggregate of moving being, man—but the aggregate will of that living, moving being. But a representative in Congress or in the State Legislature, differs widely from a common legal agent or representative; the former is elected for a particular and fixed period, and during the continuance of the time for which he is elected the powers delegated to him are irrevocable; he may act in opposition to the will of those who sent him, and yet cannot be recalled; therefore we say he is not bound by the instruction of his constituents, but he ought at all times to consult and carry out their will, when not inconsistent with his conscientious opinions of right, and duty to the constitution. But an ordinary legal agent is at all times bound by the instructions of his principal, and may at any time, for his disobedience of those instructions, or for any other cause, be stripped of his authority, and his powers revoked. These are our opinions of the constitutional rights and duties of the representative, adopted after careful examination, uninfluenced by any consideration of selfish policy, and led and guided solely by a desire to judge truly.

School Trustees.—It is a thing of great importance to have capable superintendents, committee men, or trustees, for a school; as incapable managers may ruin good schools by mismanagement, discouraging, harassing, or dismissing good teachers, so as good ones may not only procure but encourage and train good teachers. The instructor himself should anxiously desire to have capable supervisors over him. If he is capable or disposed to improve, he will find in them friends able to appreciate, recommend, or assist him in improvement. The public will estimate the judgment of intelligent supervisors, and take their opinions of schools and teachers. Their teacher will always feel that he has an enlightened friend to resort to for counsel or support, who is able to judge of his motives, and to estimate his intentions and plans. In

case of doubt or difficulty, how important may this be to him! Without such an one, he may be looked on with prejudice, and be misrepresented, and in case of unfortunate circumstances be left alone with a flood of opposition against him. Nothing is more common than for a teacher to be blamed for some trivial oversight, or for some occurrence which has not happened through his ignorance, error, or neglect, while his merits, be they real, are lost sight of. It is important, then, to the teacher, as well as the school, that there should be capable characters over it.

To the public how interesting is such a state of things! If any thing good is found in a school, where there is no such supervision, it may seem to be cheaply obtained; but where can there be any guarantee for its continuance? A new man or set of men may be brought into influence, by accident or the growth of their children, with different views, and overthrow it all.

One person, well acquainted with the whole duty of a superintendent of a school, may do much above or under almost any system of organization.

From the Liverpool correspondence of the Albany Advertiser.

LIVERPOOL, September 26.

A most alarming and diabolical occurrence took place in the Post Office of this town on the evening, of Saturday last, the 24th instant, which will doubtless excite considerable attention throughout the country. The facts are these—a package of letters were put into the letter box, shortly before it closed on the evening in question, addressed to various official persons in Matanzas, Cuba, and the Havana. On stamping these letters, as is customary in such cases, they were found to be loaded with detonated powder, mixed with fragments of copper nails and brass points. The explosion was so terrific as to shatter several panes of glass in the Post Office, and knock down one of the clerks. But the Poor laborer who stamped them fared worst; he had his arms cruelly shattered, has lost one of his eyes, and is in so dangerous a state that he is hardly likely to recover. Of course the perpetrator of this coldblooded act of infamy—compared to which assassination by the steel itself is manly and straight-forward—intended the compound for the destruction of the parties to whom the letters were addressed. No clue has yet been found to the detection of the villain, but hopes are entertained that he will be discovered. The letters which exploded were, as also a great number of other letters, including bankers cheques, and valuable communications. The postmaster assured me that, from his inspection of the handwriting, he thought the letters loaded with the powder were not written in England, but merely sent here to be posted to their destination.

Pork.

The market for this article has opened. Several heavy investments have been made in this place. The price appears to be rather unsettled. From five to six cents however, is both asked and given. The great abundance of mast in our woods, has made pork more plentiful and cheaper than it was expected to be. It is thought that there is more of the article through the country than there has been for many years past. The time has never been when so much was required from home consumption. The commencement of our roads and canals will bring into the state a great number of emigrants, who will have to be fed for at least a twelve months, until they can settle our land, and raise their own provisions. And if there is more Pork in the country than there has been hitherto, it is well, for the demand for the home market, we may calculate will be nearly doubled.—*New Albany Gaz.*

Mysterious.

Mr. Geo. W. Britten, a merchant of New Washington in this county, left his residence we are informed on the 2d inst., with the intention of going to Louisville to purchase goods. He did not return at the time he was expected, and a messenger was despatched to Louisville in search of him. It was found upon enquiry that he had left his horse in Jeffersonville and proceeded to Louisville selected his goods and directed them to be packed but did not pay for them; came back to Jeffersonville on Thursday evening, and returned immediately to Louisville, since which he has not been heard of.

He had about him a considerable amount of money, and a check on the New Albany Bank for five hundred dollars, which was presented at the counter of the bank, by an individual whose appearance excited suspicion, and payment was refused.—This circumstance connected with the fact that no information could be had of him, either in Louisville or in Jeffersonville where he left his horse, forces upon his friends the melancholy conclusion that he has been robbed and murdered. There is about Louisville a band of robbers whose acts of daring villainy are not excelled in any country. We have never thought that the authorities of that city were sufficiently vigilant in ferreting out and detecting those villians. A few more such cases as this of Mr. Britten is supposed to be, will arouse the indignation of the community, and force upon the city such regulations as will give safety to the lives of those who visit it.—*Indianian.*

Important to Farmers.

Judge Strong, in a recent case of our common pleas, has decided that no one had a right, when making a division fence to run half the same on the lot of the neighboring owner—but that it must be wholly

on the land of him who makes it. The case which called forth this decision, was an action of trespass for cutting a ditch in meadow land, for the purpose of a fence; it appeared that the defendant in this case, cut a ditch some five feet wide on each side of the line, which constituted the boundary between him and the plaintiff, and the Judge in his charge enforced upon the jury, that by no existing statute was the making of a fence on the lot of the adjoining owner justified; but that those who constructed half on one side and half on the other, must be so constructed by mutual consent, otherwise legal measures could be instituted for damage, &c. The owners of real estate should recollect this decision, as cases in which it would be applicable, are not unfrequent in our courts of justice.—*Lawmark.*

John Quincy Adams.—Extract from a letter of John Quincy Adams, dated 21st inst., and addressed to his constituents:

With regard to the resolution referring to the election of a President of the United States, it may be proper for me to say, that the only contingency upon which I may be required to take a part in it, would be the failure of a choice by the electoral college, thereby devolving it upon the House of Representatives, in which event entertaining a respectable opinion of all the candidates whose names may be returned to the House, my vote would be given in favor of him whom I shall have reason to believe most acceptable to a majority of my constituents, the people of the 12th Congressional district of Massachusetts.

Suicide of a Dog.—The United States Gazette of Yesterday has a story about a dog of a superior intelligence, and untimely death, the substance of which is as follows:

The dog in question was a superb fellow in form and outward attraction as he was amiable and intelligent. He had endeared himself to his master, and, by dint of long suffering and devotion to his mistress, who was no lover of his kind.—His master resided near the Norristown and Philadelphia Rail Road. Caesar comfortable and, at his case, attached to the family that gave him a home, and guarded them with the fidelity of his species. He was a dog of some fire and devilry, and liked an occasional frolic, albeit his general deportment was staid, sober, and an example to his race. One day he was eying the poultry in the yard, and the mounting devil in his heart prompted him to make a dash among them. He yielded to the tempter, pounced upon the luckless fowls and killed one outright. The deed was witnessed by his mistress, who proceeded ineffectually to inflict corporal punishment on the murderer. He was belabored with a broomstick until he howled with pain. It was supposed that the punishment would cure him for ever of the habit of killing chickens. So it did. But it did more. From that moment, Caesar was an altered dog. The pangs of his spirit were greater than the pangs of his body. He became low spirited, listless and indifferent to the carresses to obtain which he would once have wagged himself out of his skin. The iron had entered into his soul. He had forfeited the good opinion of those he most loved. A few days after his disgrace he walked to the rail road, about the time when the train was about to pass by. A few minutes elapsed, and the cars came thundering on. He gave a look towards his own home, then laid his neck on the rail, in a few moments Caesar was beyond shame or insult.—*Times.*

True Friendship.—All the enduring associations which enhance our pleasure and console us under affliction are centered in the name of Friend. When the stroke of adversity fall upon us, the sympathy of a true friend takes away half of its heaviness. When the world misunderstands our meaning, and attributes bad motives to what are only ill judged actions, we think, (with what satisfaction those who have experienced the feeling alone can tell) that there is one who knows us better. When wounded, slighted, and cast back into the distance by those whose fickle favor we had sought to win, we exclaim, in the midst of our disappointment, "There is one who loves me still!" And when wearied with the warfare of the world and sick of its sounds and sighs, we return to the communion of friendship, as rest after a laborious journey in a safe, sweet garden of refreshment and peace.

The divine right of beauty, says Imbrie, is the only divine right a man can boast of, and a pretty woman is the only tyrant he is not authorized to resist.

"I have a wife oh, who has not. May sigh in sorrow for her lot. For it is man's truest bliss in life, When he can say, I have a wife."

MARRIED.—On the 24th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Alexander, M. A. John S. SAWYER, to Miss ANNETTA HARRISON, all of this place.

Accompanying the above we received a slice of the Wedding cake, for which we thank the parties every enjoyment that this life is heir to.

In this County, on Thursday the 24th inst. by the Rev. Sam'l. Alexander, Mr. EDWIN M. JONES, to Miss MARY ANN WYATT.

LAST NOTICE.

A LL notes and accounts in favor of the late firm of Reed and Harpers, that are not settled by the 26th of December next, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JACOB HARPER.

THOSE having accounts of long standing with Jacob Harper, are requested to send and settle the same.

JACOB HARPER.

Nov. 26th, 1836—26-4f.