

GAZETTE. VINCENNES. SATURDAY, NOV. 4, 1837.

We last week promised to present Mr. Ewing's Address to his constituents this week, but owing to its not being handed in sooner than it was, it was unavoidably excluded. We will at any time, and with pleasure, publish any article in the Gazette, the merits of which entitles it to an insertion. But under no circumstances will we ever put our paper back to gratify any man.

THOMAS H. BENTON.—This distinguished Senator and refined gentleman, after having remained in the city of St. Louis, passed through Vincennes a few days ago on his way home, to visit his sick mother. During his stay in Vincennes, all classes of citizens visited him, and it is not to be wondered at that he was a public dinner, which honor he politely declined. The whole papers have circulated many falsehoods about Mr. Benton, but he regards them not—besides, it must be recollected that many of these editors are paid for lying; it is their vocation, and they would starve if they attempted to tell the truth.

We copy the above from the Evansville Republican of the 4th inst., and have only to remark, that with the exception of Mr. Benton's arrival in Vincennes, the whole statement is false from the beginning to the end—not a single individual visited Mr. Benton here—he was truly "solitary and alone," and as for a "public dinner," he would have hungered a long time before he could have obtained an invitation to one from the citizens of Knox county. They know too well the expunging hero. A very few hours after his arrival, the great lumberer put "his ball in motion" for the west, apparently much dissatisfied with Hoosier truth and Hoosier independence.

We shall not recriminate. The editor of the Republican's talents and virtues we suppose are duly appreciated by the citizens of his county. We shall, however, take leave to remark (as R. Boon says in Congress) that we hope he is not *paid for lying*—we hope it is not his vocation, nor will we say that "he would starve if he attempted to tell the truth," but as he has fathered this falsehood, he must get out of the scrape as well as he can.

By the way, the Senator from Missouri, we are told, had some rough riding between Daviess county and Vincennes. Some matter-of-fact Hoosiers discussed very freely his character and the incidents of his life, while on the road, not knowing that the great man was a fellow-passenger in the stage, in fact. The Chapel Hill and cravat story was rung in his ears without variation and without contradiction.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Alton, Mo. to his friend in this place, dated Alton, Nov. 3, 1837.

"Great excitement prevails here on the subject of abolitionism. The abolitionists have come to the determination to set up a press here, and have mutually pledged themselves and their property to defend it. On Monday evening last, there was a meeting held in the Presbyterian church, all the members of the church and the abolitionists went there with guns, our friend W. S. Gilman among them with a large musket on his shoulder. This day a large meeting is to take place. What will be done God only knows. The day is big with the fate of Cesar and of Rome. Something decisive must be done or our town is ruined. Preachers are here from all parts of the State, and they say Alton is the point for the abolition press—that it shall be established here."

OSHOOLA CAPTURED.

From the St. Augustine Herald, Oct. 21.

GLORIOUS NEWS—POWELL TAKEN.

An express has just arrived in town from Fort Peyton that Powell with 50 warriors have been taken prisoners. They are now on their way to town.

Since writing the above, the prisoners have been brought to town and confined in the Fort. There are upwards of eighty warriors. Powell, Coahage, and several sub-chiefs are among the captured. The capture took place about a mile from Fort Peyton. The talk was a very short one. They stated that they had been invited by Philip to come and hear what propositions were to be made to them, that they did not come to deliver themselves up as prisoners, and nothing was said that seemed to indicate that they were yet conquered. As soon as this fact was ascertained, a pre-concerted signal they were surrounded by our troops and all taken prisoners. They were completely surprised and captured without bloodshed.

This is another success upon which we have reason to rejoice, and it will lead to still more beneficial results.

TEXAS.

By the N. O. Express mail, we have received intelligence from Houston, the capital of Texas, to the 4th of October. The Texian Congress assembled on the 27th of September. The time of the two Houses, during the first days of the session, seemed to be principally devoted to the discussion of the Tariff and Land laws, but at the last dates, there had been no definite action upon those subjects.

Gen. Rush, a member of Congress, had introduced a resolution for "calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for an account of all the Land Scrip which had been issued—to whom and for what purpose issued—by whom, and what became of the proceeds, likewise, that the balance of this Scrip if not sold, together with the agents authorized to dispose of it, be recalled."

The proposition of removing the seat of

of the public lands had been discussed with great earnestness and warmth, and the opinion was generally prevalent that the measure would be carried before the adjournment.

The question relative to the boundary between Texas and the United States, had been referred to committee of foreign relations. The country was in a tranquil state with every prospect of continuing so.

The crops throughout the whole country were said to be exceedingly bountiful and they were confidently looked to as a source, whence the young Republic might expect relief from all her embarrassments.

The gale along the Texian coast on the 5th inst., was very severe, destroying buildings, vessels, and public works in all directions. The waters of Galveston Bay rose to an unprecedented height, covering the prairies for many miles in extent and sweeping away the few houses and all the stock scattered over them. The new and commodious fort on Galveston Island was carried away by the gale, together with all the private dwellings, warehouses, stores, &c., on that delightful spot—nothing but the custom-house being left to remind the spectator that the place had been the site of the commencement of a flourishing town.

The emigration to Texas, at the last dates, was rapidly increasing. The consequences were visible throughout the country and were thus described by the Red River Gazette.

The banks of the Sabine and the Trinity now present a flourishing colony of industrious and happy settlers. Towns are springing up with a rapidity that seems absolutely supernatural—canals & railroads are in contemplation—and so rapid has been the change that has taken place throughout the whole republic, that to one who would now visit it after an absence of eight or ten years, and see the infant cities that are rearing their heads in every direction and smiling, well cultivated plantations, marking the rapid progress of improvement and civilization, in those spots where at the period of his former visit, the deer of the prairie roved in conscious security, and the barbarians of the desert held their savage carnivals, the surprising metamorphosis would for a while seem to the astonished eyes to have been effected by the power of an enchanter.

LOUISIANA.

Major Dougherty left here yesterday for Washington City, having in charge a detachment of Indians from Missouri river. The detachment consists of 4 Grand Pawnees, 4 Topage Pawnees, 4 Republican Pawnees and 4 Pawnee Loup. There are nearly all chiefs and mostly taken from tribes residing near the foot of the Rocky Mountains, who have no idea of the strength or magnitude of our Government. They will be taken to Washington and probably to Philadelphia and New York, one of the objects of the visit being to give them some evidence of the strength of this government, another object is to subject a treaty of peace between the Pawnees and Sioux of the Missouri. It is also probable, that the Government will endeavor to purchase a tract of land including the site of Council Bluffs from the Omaha for the future residence of the Winnebagoes.

We also learn, that by the importation of a quantity of liquor into their country a short time before the arrival of Major D., he was delayed several days in effecting his object.

The Sioux under the charge of Major Tallero, have returned from Washington.

MISSOURI REPUBLICANS.

Ephraim H. Foster has been elected, by the Legislature of Tennessee, a Senator in Congress, for six years from the 4th March 1839, in the place of Felix Grundy, whose term of service will then expire. Mr. Grundy was not put in nomination for re-election. Mr. Foster's only competitor was the late Gov. William Carroll. The votes in the two branches of the Legislature stood:

	For Foster.	For Carroll.
In the Senate	18	7
In the lower House	47	29
	65	36

Mr. Foster was formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives of Tennessee. The Nashville Banner says of him: "In politics he is a thoroughgoing Whig, and while he will represent, faithfully and impartially, the whole State, no man will be found more active in the support of the principles of the Whig cause."

NOTES.

Voice of the People.—We need to hear a great deal about the voice of the people, from the administration and loco-foco papers; and this voice they used to claim, was expressed by their votes given at our elections. Lately this class of politicians appear to have forgotten how the voice of the people was manifested, and we hear little about it.

As an evidence of what the voice of the people now is, as they have expressed it in their recent elections, we will state the vote given in November last, at the Presidential election in the States in which elections have been held during the last six weeks, and compare the two together.

Indiana gave a whig majority in November, of 8803—it now gives a whig majority of 17,409—whig gain 8606.

Tennessee gave a whig majority in November, of 9,842—it now gives 22,030—whig majority—whig gain 12,188.

It is not to be wondered at that

member of 6338—it now gives 20,000 whig majority—whig gain 13,662.

North Carolina gave a Van Buren majority in November, of 3680—it now gives a whig majority of 5617—net whig gain 9377.

Rhode Island gave a Van Buren majority in November, of 254—it now gives a whig majority of 1021—net whig gain 1276.

Maine gave a Van Buren majority in November, of 7051 (in September before 9200)—it now gives 509 whig majority—net whig gain 8161.

These six States show a net whig gain of 62,340.

Mr. Van Buren was elected President by a majority of only 25,000, excluding the entire vote of South Carolina, where the Electors were chosen by the Legislature. Nothing is more clearly evident than the fact that a majority of the people are now against him.—*Conc. Courier.*

We hear that Mr. Senator Benton is denouncing the Secretary of the Treasury right and left, for paying the troops, the Revolutionary Pensioners, the Indians, and the mechanics, the horse dealers, and the *hugmovers, in ship plasters.* The Senator insists, that Mr. Woodbury and his agents had, or could have had, plenty of specie to perform these services.

MISSOURI REPUBLIC.

It would appear from the following extract of a letter to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot that Mr. Woodbury's *grammar and perspicuity* have given considerable trouble to Congress. The House of Representatives find itself utterly incapable of comprehending the chaotic mass, which the Secretary laid before them as a report on the state of the finances. The *herculean* task we have seen is that advanced by Mr. Pickens. A few government ship plasters expended for the instruction of our Chancellor in grammar and arithmetic, would be admirably applied. We would recommend Mr. Van Buren to place Mr. Woodbury under the direction of the venerable light of the frigate, our old friend John W. Leach. If he cannot hammer enough grammar and arithmetic in his head before the next meeting of Congress, to enable him to write intelligible English and to calculate sums in simple and compound interest, then we would give the Secretary up as incapable. If Mr. Woodbury is to remain in the Treasury Department a few thousand dollars might be advantageously applied in teaching him the elements. It would be certainly better laid out than the appropriation for the Russian mission. But the best plan would be to send him back to New Hampshire, or make him minister plenipotentiary to Nova Zembla, and put a man who had some intellect in the Treasury Department.

FINANCIAL SENTINEL.

"The Senate's notable bill to *enlarge the States out of their money* is making slow progress through the House. A whole day was wasted yesterday in consequence of the absolute inability of the Secretary of the Treasury to make himself intelligible to a single human being either in figures of arithmetic or figures of speech. Mr. Pickens, of S. C., proposed to-day that an appropriation should be instantly made, to be expended under proper authority, for instruction of the Secretary in grammar and arithmetic during the recess. It would certainly subvert the purposes of economy both as respects time and trouble."

The committee of the whole were absolutely obliged to rise, because not a man there could comprehend the Treasury Report. Not a man could say he knew more of the condition of our finances than does a wild Arab know of the Treasury of the Celestial Empire! Mr. Woodbury himself, it seems, has some misgivings respecting his own perspicuity; for, by way of making himself more intelligible and avoid cutting reflections, he sent to the committee of Ways and Means, some days ago, what he called a summary of his more elaborate and lengthy official report. Unfortunately the summary is no more intelligible than the former production of this financial genius; as the man in the play says, "Read! the interpreter is the hardest to be understood of the two!" He so completely realized the idea of "confusion worse confounded," that Mr. Cambreleng went to the Treasury Department and made out a statement for himself!—This he read to the House yesterday, and you will find it in the Intelligence of to-day. Cambreleng paraded this with a most pompous air, as if he would say "I am Sir Oracle!" The House however comprehended him a little better than they did the Hon. Levi Woodbury. The best of the whole was Cambreleng's rising and relinking certain members by saying that these financial matters were things of *science*—not to be learned in a day. "They must study—it requires a man to be in Congress sixteen years as he had been, before any proper knowledge of them could be gained. This flourish was received very properly, with jeers and laughter."

Oschoola is at last taken. The numerous question now arises, "what is to be done with him?" It has occurred to us, that the proper course would be to send him to St. Helena, and surround the island with six ships of the line and twelve frigates. Our Government can never rest quietly on its pillow as long as this second Napoleon remains upon the continent. Who will be the "Sir Hudson Lowe" to guard the illustrious exile?—*Fox, Gen. Jessup.*

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

THE POST OFFICE FIRE. According to Amos Kendall's version of the story, he felt a mysterious inward impression that the Post office was on fire, and arrived at the building just as the flames were destroying the last vestige of a most important package of papers.—The Franklin Commonwealth very immediately enquires why Mr. K's "mysterious inward impression" could not have been so accommodating as to visit his bosom in time to save that package. We can assure our friend of the Commonwealth, that Amos' "inward impressions" always know very well what they are about.

Perhaps if Amos were to have a few outward impressions, such as he used to get in frankfort from the horse-whip the wholesome application might teach his "inward impressions" to their duty a little more promptly.—*Id.*

The New Orleans True American of the 27th has the following: Jack Frost has heretofore killed Yellow Jack but this season Boreas has, we believe, superseded the services of the former by Yellow Jack to the devil.—From all we can learn, there have been no new cases of Yellow Fever for three or four days; and no apprehensions are entertained of any further danger. We think our friends may now return to the city with perfect safety.

Reader, did you ever, when a little bit of a shaver, draw a stocking over a calf's head, and witness her struggles to back out of it? If you have, you do not remember it, and in that reminiscence will find a most perfect picture of the struggles of the great Globe and the little Globes, to retract from the position they once assumed, that banks were dangerous, bankrupt misuses. They find the game will not take, and they try now to get rid of the odium attached to it, but will not do.

WHOLESALE GAZETTE.

FROM THE MISSOURIAN.

Flag of the People.

A single term for the Presidency. and the Office administered for the whole People and not for a Party.
A Sound, Uniform and Convenient National Currency adapted to the wants of the whole Country instead of the *Shin Plasters* brought about by our present rulers.
Reform, Retrenchment and Reform in the administration of public affairs.
Tried of Experiments and Experiments. Republican gratitude will reward meritorious merit, by elevating the subaltern of Washington and disciple of Jefferson, and resuming the safe and beaten track of our Fathers.

FOR PRESIDENT

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON OF OHIO.

The intrepid, yet deeply injured soldier, who has fought more battles than any other American General, and never lost a victory!
The upright citizen and civilizer, who has filled almost every grade of public station, both civil and military, with a zeal and probity that has made him poor, but with a singleness of patriotic purpose, and a degree of public usefulness, which commands him above all others as the President of a gallant, just and generous people.

"The laurels which calumny has withered, sorrowing justice now waters with her tears, and they shall bloom afresh."

FROM THE TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

Treating at Elections.

There are now no candidates before the people, and therefore it will be seen that we can have no invidious object in calling public attention to this degrading evil, which has cast such a reproach upon western customs, and which is calculated to produce so much mischief in our country.

And we hesitate not to pronounce it wrong, in all its features. It is wrong, because it is prohibited in holy writ. It is wrong, because it is a violation of the laws of our land. It is wrong, because it has a tendency to corrupt the morals of freemen, and cause them to look upon the right of suffrage, that invaluable birthright, the price of the blood and suffering of the best men of the earth, lightly.

And it is wrong, because it gives wealth a preponderant influence over virtue and intelligence.

Customs, which give power to tyrants, do not come to maturity at once. Their moral deformity would be too alarming were their full force to burst upon the minds of men, in full maturity. Were bribes in money to be offered for votes, thousands who will now only vote for him who treats, would consider themselves insulted, and would consider the authors of such insults to infamy. But these things grow in communities, where they are not resisted, as noxious weeds grow in fields, partially cultivated. A glass of grog, merely out of friendship, is first presented. Next a grocery, opened, free to all who will drink—next a victualling house, with all kinds of liquors and dainties; and next the sly, intriguing and artful aspirant winds his way into the affections of many by petty loans or favors, and then direct bribes to the anxious and profigate. Familiarity renders vice tolerable—and the liberties of a nation have been stolen, through the instrumentality of wealth.

The custom of treating has prevailed, to an alarming extent at our elections—already does the cost of a canvass amount to more than the income of many of our offices. Consequently, the poor though talented and virtuous individual, is shut out from any immunities which may arise

from such public stations, and consequently in this particular, the proud boast of Americans, that this is a land of equal privileges, is destroyed by this pernicious custom.

But this is not the only evil—it tends to perpetuate drunkenness in our land, and drunkenness to perpetuate the commission of crime. We do not mean to say that all who receive these treats are drunkards, or become drunkards, in consequence of participating in them. But we mean to be understood, that among the many who drink, some are sure to get intoxicated, and that this treating season tends to rivet this loathsome habit upon them—and among those who through this custom have their reason perverted, are those who from its influence upon them do commit a large portion of the crime which is perpetrated in our country. We are fully sensible that most of those who become candidates would willingly dispense with this method of procuring votes, and leave the people free to decide upon their respective pretensions, and we believe that there is sufficient patriotism among the great body of the people to excite a desire in a large majority that this dangerous practice should cease. And, we are anxious to hear from each community in the state (through the medium of the public press, in each vicinity,) on this subject! Now is a propitious period to carry into effect the resolutions entered upon this subject, at the Editorial Convention in May last. Will not our editorial brethren speak out & let us know the current of opinion, in their different neighborhoods. Let them all come up to the work, and vast good may be done in the maintenance of the purity of elections.

War on the Frontier of Missouri. We learn by a gentleman direct from the upper Missouri counties, some further particulars in relation to the apprehended difficulties with the Osage Indians on our border. These Indians are settled on a tract of land which adjoins our western state line, and lately have moved down upon the line. They are represented to be in a very destitute and starving condition, and on several occasions, have killed the cows and hogs of the settlers to assuage their hunger. It is alleged, that they have crossed the line. From these allegations, orders have been issued to drive them from the state line, and one informant says that on Wednesday last, the troops under the command of Maj. General Lucas and Br. Gen. Almond, from Jackson and Saline counties, were to set out for the section where the Indians are encamped. It was the purpose of General Lucas to induce the Indians to remove peacefully if he could, but forcibly if necessary.—*Missouri Republican.*

On Wednesday last the body of a man apparently from twenty-five to thirty years of age, with an axe lying by his side, was found dead on the road side near Evansville. Quantities of blood had issued from his mouth, with other appearances indicating that his death was produced by violent means. A coroner's inquest was about to be held upon the body when our informant left.—*Disseminator.*

Shocking Occurrence.—On Monday morning last, Mr. Jacob Dill, of Carroll, Ill., met his death in the following shocking manner: He was engaged in adjusting some parts of the machinery of a grist mill belonging to Mr. C. Wilmon, of that place, when the skirts of his coat accidentally caught between the cog wheels, and he being unable to extricate himself, his body was drawn through and crushed between the wheels.—*Id.*

HORRID AFFAIR AT COLLEMBIA, PENN. On Monday of last week, Mr. Benjamin Pearl, a respectable farmer, hearing a noise in his pigsty, about 11 o'clock at night, went out to ascertain the cause of the noise. He perceived a negro helping himself to a couple of stunts, when threats he had sent, and was in the act of depositing them in a bag. Mr. Pearl at once went forward to save his property and secure the thief. Mr. P. caught the villain, but in the struggle received a thrust from a knife in the stomach, and a continued cut quite across it before the instrument was withdrawn, and several other stabs in different parts of his person.

Still he held on until exhausted by loss of blood, when he was forced to cry murder and for help. He was heard by a man of the name of Cruzor, who keeps a tavern on the opposite side of the road to Mr. Pearl's, who coming to his assistance, the negro fled. Cruzor pursued and overtook him, but when in the act of taking him, he was felled by a backhand stroke of the knife by the negro, driven up to the very life in the stomach. "The supposed assassin was arrested the next morning and committed. He is a stout rough fellow, and named Hen. Smith. The knife used is a shoemaker's knife ground down thin and sharp, and is well suited for the hand of the assassin. Both of the individuals stabbed are in a low and precarious situation, and their recovery is considered extremely doubtful.

Mr. Pearl died at 4 o'clock the next morning.—*N. E. Express.*

A Hint to the Hugging Chances.—If a man of 21 years of age, begin to save a dollar a week, and put it to interest every year, he would have at 31 years of age, six hundred and fifty dollars; at 41, one thousand six hundred and eighty; at 51, three thousand six hundred and eighty; at 61, six thousand one hundred and fifty; and at 71, eleven thousand five hundred dollars. Even when we think how much temptation and evil might be avoided in the very act of saving them, and how much good a

man in humble circumstances may do for his family by these sums, we cannot help wondering that there are not more savers of \$1 a week.

Political Jokes.—It is very common for political journalists to charge their opponents with being bribed by moneyed institutions. A whig editor in Connecticut in denying the charge that he has been bought by a bank, reports upon his antagonist that there is no fear he can be bought by the bank in question—as it issues no notes under five dollars.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TREASURY NOTES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has commenced issuing Treasury Notes authorized by the late act of Congress. Some particulars respecting the emission, as well as the form of the emission itself are announced in the enclosed notice, which as it obviously emanates from the Department we copy it in the form in which it appears in the Globe of Wednesday night. There is some little obscurity in the expression "now coming in proper cases for discount and in exchange for specie." We do not clearly understand whether the Secretary has been able to effect any exchange of the Notes for specie, and should suppose that two per cent. would hardly enable them to come and specie dollar for dollar. We shall be glad, however, to learn that their sale in market places is on a par with specie.

Treasury Note.—We are informed that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued engraved blanks of the Treasury notes authorized by law, and they are now issuing in proper cases for discount and in exchange for specie.

We understand that the present rate on bonds is 4 per cent., and one hundred dollars each. It will probably be most convenient to the P. O. to issue them at first in three denominations, and at a low rate of interest, as by this means they may be used as a medium for the remittance of money, instead of being laid aside for investment, as would undoubtedly be the case if the rate of interest upon them was fixed at or near the maximum allowed by law.

We have seen a specimen of them.—This device is appropriate, and we consider them highly engraved, and particularly guarded against counterfeiting.

A True Joke.—What's hands are you cleaning your teeth with, Jim? asked a "quaker" of a lad in a store the other day.

"It's yer's I expect," said the boy rather sheepishly, "but I shan't hurt it!"
"Well, be sure you put it back where you got it, for I shan't be a minute with it yesterday, and want to keep it for that use here!"

"An' the pious prohibition of this case has discovered a secret remedy for the tooth ache. He has a singular kind of piece of iron which he puts in the mouth of the patient. The piece of iron is surrounded with a sort of saw of the end of which exactly fits the tooth, over which it is held. The physician then gives his hand a vigorous twist, and the tooth is never known to ache again. Editors generally are requested to publish this account as it would be a new kind of remedy to all such as are suffering under that painful and unyielding malady, the tooth ache."

"Young man"—said the late President Taylor, long years ago, to a student at Yale—"Young man, your talents are of a high order, and might qualify you for any station, but I deeply regret that you do not love sound principles better than sophistry—you seem to possess a most unfortunate bias towards error."

Meers, Editors.—I have the above anecdote from a very respectable citizen, whose recollection of 30 or 40 years since are very distinct, and who was, moreover, on terms of intimacy with the late Dr. Dwight. It may not be interesting at the present time when it is known that the individual addressed was the present distinguished Senator from South Carolina, John C. Calhoun.

NEW HAVEN HERALD.

Subscription to a Letter.—"Tell Miss Sally and I dreamt, other night, her and me got married, and the way I felt good want show, I tell you now."

ATTENTION!

The Uniform City, ordered some time since, for the use of the Vincennes Regt., have not arrived, and are at the Store of Robert Smith, where the members of said Company are requested to call and provide themselves with Caps, previous to Wednesday next, as a general attendance of the members in full uniform is requested and expected, to attend to business of the Company.

By order of the Captain.
Vincennes, Nov. 10, 1837.

BLANK NOTES OF HAND, NEATLY ENGRAVED, AND ALIENS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

500 HALF DOLLAR RAISINS, just received and for sale by
I. N. WHITTELSEY.
Vincennes, July 29, 1837. 9-4

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS